THE DAILY MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

By M. C Gallaway & Co. MEMPHIS, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1869. Volume Twelve—Number 158

DAILY AND WEEKLY

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

Terms for 1869:

DAILY—To carry, by mail (in advance)—
One year, $10
Six months, do 5
One month, do 1
One week, payable to carrier or agent, 25
WEEKLY—One copy, one year, $2
Clubs of five to ten copies, each, 1 75
One copy for six months, 1

An extra copy will be sent to the person who makes up clubs of ten, and an additional copy for every twenty subscribers thereafter. A copy of the AVALANCHE CALENDAR will be sent to every subscriber to the WEEKLY.

Additions can be made to the clubs at all times during the year, at proportionate rates, the terms in every case, to expire with the club; otherwise, single subscriptions cannot be paid. Any variation from this rule breaks up the club system altogether. We can only afford to allow a club rates by having them all expire together.

Remittances can be made at our risk when sent by express, charges prepaid, or by mail in registered letters, or post-office money orders or drafts. Money letters are so frequently lost, and so much trouble caused by their delay, that we are compelled to adopt the modes of transmission designated to protect ourselves as well as patrons.

Specimen copies of the AVALANCHE will free of charge.

All letters, telegraphic dispatches, and communications, should be anonymously sealed and addressed

AVALANCHE,
Avalanche Building, Memphis, Tennessee.

The watermelon crop of Florida is tremendous.

The papers of Florida all complain of the dullness of business.

Old maids do not believe in the proverb "Man proposes."

Edward Everett Hale has a volume of new tales in progress.

Wales will soon be a Past Grand Master in the Free Mason Order.

King Bombs, of Naples, is at Prague—that refuge of rickety royalty.

Miss Minnie Hauck is engaged to sing at the Imperial Theater, Vienna.

A New York paper calls Susan B. Anthony the "matriarch of women's rights."

General John Cochrane has been appointed Collector of the Sixth New York District.

Minnesota papers chronicle the intention of Jay Cook to invest largely in that State.

General Frank Blair has gone into the life insurance agency business in California.

The new directory of New York city contains 189,443 names, 3,689 more than last year.

Reverdy Johnson is in Washington, settling up his account with the State Department.

General Charles A. Labrozen, an old resident of New Orleans, died on the 29th.

Fiechter, the tragedian, has married an English lady with a million of pounds dowry.

Grateful and munificent Texas is going to rear a $500 monument over Sam Houston's grave.

An aerial navigator at San Francisco proposes to blow over to New York in twenty-four hours.

Jacksonport, Arkansas, is afflicted with a company of negro militia. Nobody knows why.

A huge mass of copper ore weighing 22,000 pounds, is on its way from Lake Superior to Boston.

The second and thirid volumes of Mr. Park Godwin's history of France is nearly ready for the press.

A Massachusetts church makes a bid for popularity by advertising "no pew rents and no collections."

One of the recent "notions" is a white hearse, which is described as "attractive, not to say inviting."

The California Democrats nominated J. B. Crockett and Wm. Lenzeiner for judges of the Supreme Court.

Mr. John Russell Young writes to Philadelphia that he is still a member of the *Tribune* Association.

A radish fourteen inches in length and ten inches in circumference has been placed upon the table of a Texas editor.

When Mrs. General Gaines realizes her rights, she intends building a mammoth orphan asylum in New Orleans.

The city authorities of Sacramento have invited the Hon. William H. Seward to address them on the 4th of July.

Jeff. Davis' health is extremely delicate, and his friends fears that he will not recover sufficiently to return to this country.

Crawford county, Arkansas, has just had her first negro jury. The said jury surprised a crime-stained prisoner with a verdict of "not guilty."

California papers complain of the persecutions to which the Chinamen in that State are subjected by native Americans.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says: "We are enforcing the neutrality laws in New York at the rate of about one Cuban expedition per week, sailing in good condition."

It is currently reported that barrels, containing dead human bodies, have been found floating in the river a short distance above Louisville.

A libel suit for $20,000 against the *Crisis*, Democratic journal of Columbus, Ohio, has just resulted in the prosecutor's paying his own costs.

Charles Dickens is obliged to perform all the editorial work of *All the Year Round*, his associate, Mr. Wills, being completely broken down in health.

The New Hampshire Historical Society has passed resolutions condemning ex-Secretary Borie's recent attempt to change the designations of [illegible] vessels.

Grant will have a gun to celebrate the Fourth with. The Emperor of Russia has sent him a small field-piece on which are engraved the names of his victories.

It is again said Boutwell will retire. Una, daughter of Nathaniel Hawthorne, was recently confirmed in an Episcopal church at Dresden, by a Scottish Bishop.

Madame Bastnanelli Tamanti, who made her debut as a prima dona in Prussia, in the reign of Frederick the Great, has just died at Potsdam at the age of one hundred.

Deery, the Champion billiardist, was beaten at Pleasantville, Pennsylvania, on Wednesday last, for the first time since he won the diamond cue. Geo. Abbey, of Titusville, was the victor.

The net result of the French elections is, in a House of 290 members, 213 prepared to support the Government, 77 to oppose it. Of the opposition, 42 are reformers, 35 revolutionists.

The extreme temperance men in New Hampshire are very active just now, and their leader is Colonel Henry D. Pierce, of Hillsborough, a brother of ex-President Pierce.

THE GREAT RAILROAD.

Scenes During a Trip "Across the Continent."

The Time Table and Much Other Interesting Information.

Under date of San Francisco, June 16th, Mr. Albert D. Richardson gives the New York *Tribune* a most interesting account of a trip "through to the Pacific." We copy portions of it:

* * * As the Central has been completed months earlier than its owners expected, its full complement of passenger coaches is not yet received. But we had the good fortune to find a sleeping-car at Promontory, the second that ever passed over the line. It was built at Wilmington, Delaware, and is owned and run not by a separate company, but by the Railroad Company. At nearly every station through to Sacramento, the people, attracted by its novelty, crowded up to its doorway windows, eager to inspect it, and prompt to exclaim, "Isn't it gay?" "That beats the world!" We found it smooth-running and comfortable, a vast improvement upon day coaches, but far inferior to Pullman's.

We passed hosts of Chinamen shortening curves and ballasting the track. Nearly 4,000 are still employed in perfecting the road. They are all young, and their faces look singularly quick and intelligent. A few wear basket hats; but all have substituted boots for the wooden shoes and adopted pantaloons and blouses. They receive thirty-five dollars per month (gold) and board themselves. Of this they save from twenty to twenty-three dollars. The Union Pacific Company, which is paying its laborers two dollars per day (currency), is about to employ Chinese along its entire line. They are tractable, patient, and thorough; they do not get drunk, nor stir up fights and riots.

For hours we were in view of Great Salt Lake, now crossing arms of it upon trestle work; now skirting its northern bank, where thousands of acres are white with fine salt deposited by floods; and now miles away, but catching through breaks in the hills, glimpses of its deep blue waters, and its mountain islands tipped with snow. Passengers who would really see it, and enjoy a delicious bath, should stop for a day in the vicinity of Ogden. * *

Another day upon the desert. It seems to stretch out to the crack of doom. Nobody can realize how great a work this has been until he takes the long ride of four or five days and nights through dreary wastes and unbroken solitudes. On this immediate portion of the road the alkali water would corrode boilers and soon destroy them. For a hundred miles, therefore, water is carried in tanks, upon platform cars, for the locomotives. A supply will ultimately be brought from the Truckee river, thirty-three miles, through bored tamarack logs. Several stations are already furnished in that way, from springs six or eight miles distant. On the Union Pacific, also, through the Bitter creek country, water is carried thirty or forty miles upon trains, to overcome the same difficulty. Cross-ties there never sweep the ground clean as among the Alps. The first snow falls, and a few sunny days and freezing nights incrust it with ice. Later snows, melting, begin to slide and roll down upon it. A ball will gather as large as a load of hay, then break into fifty other balls, each one of which grows and breaks in turn. They carry an incredible depth of bank into deep ravines and valleys. Economically the sheds are a great success; esthetically, they are a great nuisance. Again and again, as one is enjoying the grandest scenery on the continent, the train plunges into a long, dark chamber, and the view is broken. By direction of Governor Stanford, President of the Company, side posts of the boards are being removed for the summer. They should all be knocked off every spring.

Down, down, down—mountains on one side, nothing on the other. From one window we look up a thousand feet to a snowy summit; from the opposite one down a thousand or two thousand feet, into a green valley with its swift-running stream thickened and muddied by the miners. The foliage grows warmer. The evergreens are interspersed with white dogwood flowers as large as the palm of one's hand; white strawberry blossoms; blue larkspurs; blue and white lupines, and the curling, blood-red leaves of the low, conical sand cactus.

Sacramento has doubled in population since 1865; it now contains 22,000 people. The new Capitol has progressed so far that the Legislature will probably occupy it next winter. The foundation is of granite; the main building of brick, 300 feet long, with a dome which will rise 250 feet. The architectural effect is admirable; but it is a pity that there is no commanding hill to place this building upon. Its cost will fall little below $2,000,000, gold.

The Sacramento shops of the Central Pacific Company employ several hundred mechanics, and the works are driven by an engine of 160-horse power, made upon the ground. The road now uses about 160 locomotives, 500 box freight cars and 2000 platform cars. It has between thirty and forty passenger coaches running and on the way, and two sleeping cars in use, with enough coming and contracted for to swell the number to twenty. Locomotives and the best passenger coaches come from the East. The freight cars have been made here at the rate of twelve or fifteen a day. The passenger coaches built here have sills of Oregon pine and sides of rosewood. * *

This is the time-table by the routes I have followed. The Michigan Central and other roads between New York and Omaha run upon the same through schedule:

FIRST DAY.

New York, (leave), 6:30 p.m.

SECOND DAY.

	Miles.
Hornellsville, N. Y., (Breakfast), 8:15 a.m.	312
Buffalo, N. Y., 12:30 p.m.	423
Dunkirk, N. Y., (dinner), 1:55 p.m.	475
Cleveland, Ohio, (supper), 7:30 p.m.	569

THIRD DAY.

La Porte, Indiana, (breakfast), 7:35 a.m.	95
Chicago, Ill., (arrive), 10 a.m.	161
Chicago, Ill., (leave), 2 p.m.	161
Dixon, Ill., (supper), 7:10 p.m.	109

SOUTH DAY.

Boone Town, (breakfast), 7:07 a.m.	130
Denison, Iowa, (dinner), 12 m.	
Omaha, Nebraska, (arrive), 5:30 p.m.	155
Omaha, Nebraska, (leave), 6:25 p.m.	155
Fremont, Nebraska, (supper), 8:30 p.m.	191
(Railroad branch from Sioux City, 100 miles north.)	

SIXTH DAY.

Continental Divide, Wyoming, 5:30 a.m.	320
Bitter Creek, Wyoming, (breakfast), 7:12 a.m.	331
Bryan, Wyoming, (dinner), 12 m.	214
(Stage to Sweetwater mines, 70 miles north).	
Aspen, Utah, 4:40 p.m.	294
Wasatch, Utah, (supper), 6:30 p.m.	303
Ogden, Utah, 12 p.m.	367
(Stages to Salt Lake City, 37 miles south; to Helena, Montana, 520 miles north).	

SEVENTH DAY.

Promontory, Utah, (breakfast), 6 a.m.	744
(End of Union Pacific Railroad).	
Promontory, Utah, (leave), 1 p.m.	742
Terrace, Utah, (supper), 6:30 p.m.	742

EIGHTH DAY.

Elko, Nevada, (breakfast), 9:25 a.m.	293
(Stages to Boise City, Idaho, 250 miles north, and to White Pine, Nevada, 120 miles south).	
Argenta, Nevada, (dinner), 12:25 p.m.	230
Humboldt, Nevada, (supper), 6:30 p.m.	286

NINTH DAY.

Reno, Nevada, 7:40 a.m.	324
(Stages to Virginia City, Nevada, 26 miles south).	
Summit, (Sierras), 5:30 a.m.	415
Cape, California, (breakfast), 8:30 a.m.	436
Junction, California, (dinner), 12:30 p.m.	223
Sacramento, California, (arrive), 1:40 p.m.	220
(Present terminus of the Central Pacific Railroad. Will be completed to San Francisco, via Stockton, about 130 miles, in August.)	
Sacramento, (leave), 2 p.m.	220
Vallejo, California, 5 p.m.	220
(Steamer to San Francisco.)	
San Francisco, (arrive), 8 p.m.	242

Time from New York to San Francisco, eight days, seven hours and thirty minutes.

ELEVATION AND DISTANCE.

	Miles.	Feet above tide water.
New York		0
Chicago	961	591
Omaha	1,492	1,040
Sherman (summit Black Hills)	1,720	8,247
Cheyenne	1,747	6,041
Continental Divide	2,205	7,456
Aspen (east fork Salt Lake)	2,294	7,168
Ogden (Salt Lake)	2,537	4,297
Humboldt Sinks, Nevada	2,828	3,722
Sacramento	3,207	70
San Francisco	3,449	0

SPEED PER HOUR, INCLUDING ALL STOPPAGES.

	Miles.
New York to Chicago	20
Chicago to Omaha	20
Omaha to Promontory (U. P. R. R.)	14
Promontory to Sacramento (C. P. R. R.)	18
Sacramento to Vallejo (Vallejo R. R.)	21

* * * The extra expenses for meals and sleeping-cars are from five to six dollars per day. From New York to Omaha meals are seventy-five cents each; from Omaha to Promontory, one dollar, (gold.) Between Promontory and Sacramento, the first is now dollar, the last fifty cents, and the intermediate ones seventy-five cents each. In general they are excellent—far better than one expects to find upon new roads in a new country. The only marked exceptions were at Sidney and Terrace—especially Terrace, but that is not a regular eating station. At the Congress House, Omaha, Laramie, and at Cheyenne they were capital. Unless one has ladies or children in his party the bringing of any luncheon along is wasteful and ridiculous excess.

A BOLD BANK ROBBERY.

The Ocean Bank of New York Burglariously Entered.....From $300,000 to $1,000,000 Stolen.

Great Loss by Depositors of Securities—A Remarkable Case.

New York papers of the 29th contain full accounts of the great robbery of the Ocean Bank, mentioned by telegraph. We obtain some very interesting details from the *Herald:*

At a very early hour yesterday morning the porter of the Ocean Bank, located corner Greenwich and Fulton streets, opened the institution, as was his usual custom, for the purpose of cleaning it, and a moment after his attention was attracted by a strong smell of powder. He immediately dropped his broom, rushed to the rear of the office, which is on the first floor, and was startled by the sight that met his view. A hurried survey convinced him that a most

AUDACIOUS BURGLARY

had been committed. Scattered about the floor were five caps, six or seven overcoats, several blouses and overhauls such as are worn by machinists, a number of clothes, three pairs of elegant rubber shoes, saws, bits, jackscrews, awls, lanterns, flasks, drills and other implements, such as are used by burglars, the whole collection forming a burglar's cabinet of fully four hundred pieces.

The first thought that impressed the porter was to desert the bank. For a moment he hesitated, then collected all the courage he was capable of controlling and cautiously peered into the vault. There

A SCENE

of disorder and chaos met his gaze. Scattered promiscuously about the floor were United States bonds and currency, gold coin, pieces of chilled iron, small wedges, railroad bonds, copper coin, augers, chisels, jackscrews, lanterns, fuses, flasks of powder, cigar stumps, ropes, saws, gold certificates and other articles too numerous to mention. An immense bag of gold had been lifted out of one of the safes and deposited on top of the receptacle; but had been abandoned, probably, owing to its great weight, which rendered it difficult of transport. Securities were thrown on all sides, the boxes smashed in the most reckless manner, and everything betokened haste in the final packing up of the spoil.

* * * * *

HOW THE THING WAS DONE.

The theories of the detectives are all at variance, and as diversified as the hundreds of non-professionals, who yesterday made minute examination of the entire territory covered by the thieves in their bold night's work. Some assert that the time consumed in effecting an entrance covered two or three weeks; others assert that it was accomplished in less than twenty-four hours, while a few hold to the theory that actual operations were commenced after one o'clock on Sunday, when the janitor last made an examination of the bank. The detectives are equally at variance as to the manner in which the robbery was executed. The majority of them say that it was done from below, and there is no evidence to show that any parties operated from above, while others, fully conversant with the jobs of burglars, emphatically assert that there are certain marks that would lead to the inference that entrance was effected from both sides of the floor. Discarding all theories and speculations, it is safe to say that there are certain circumstances that sustain the hypothesis that the robbery was planned and executed with the knowledge and connivance of some person or persons fully conversant with the habits of the employes of the institution and with a full knowledge of the location of the vaults and safes, the mysterious combinations of the locks and the contents of the vaults and safes. This theory is confirmed by the following circumstances:

First—The outer door of the vaults shows no evidence of having been operated upon by the usual instruments employed by burglars, while a close examination developed the fact that it was opened by a person familiar with the combination (Corvet's patent) and the habits of the bank official.

Second—The second door of the vaults bears no evidence of violence. The employes of the bank assert that the keys of this door were left and found hanging on a nail inside of the outer door, and that the second door was opened with these keys. They do not state whether it is their habit to leave the keys so exposed, but they may have been placed there by design by some person having access to them.

Third—A minute examination of the hole cut through the floor shows that the greater portion of the work was executed from below. The splinters in the flooring are on the upper side, and below these is a clean cut. To effect an entrance to the bank, however, it was necessary to remove a beam about four inches thick by fourteen inches in width. This beam stood on its width, and the burglars were forced to bore through its entire breadth to strike the floor above. In it are numerous auger marks, made from below. A close examination shows that after several of these holes had been made about two-thirds of the way through, nails were struck. The beam further shows that those were bored from above to fill the holes bored from below, thus making a connection in the middle where the nails are located.

Fourth—Immediately over the aperture in the floor is a Brussels carpet closely attached to the floor. This carpet had been cut on two sides of a square, immediately over and on a line with the marks of the augur. A minute survey of the carpet shows no indications by the augur, which would be visible were the work accomplished entirely from below.

These are briefly the reasons which experts insist that the burglary was accomplished either by the connivance of one or more of the bank officials or clerks, or by a confederate of the burglars, who had got possession of the key to the combination lock and secreted himself in the bank when it was closed on Saturday.

THE TOOLS USED

were of the most approved pattern, and would gladden the eyes of [illegible]

enced burglars. About noon they were taken to the Central police office and deposited in the room of Chief Kelso, who on hearing of the robbery detailed two of his sharpest detectives, Elder and Vaughn, to visit the bank and make an examination. Later in the afternoon she followed them, and made a personal examination of the scene of the robbery. The detectives of the Central Office have not divulged their individual theories, but one or two who made a close examination of the flooring, beam, and instruments found there, are emphatic in their declarations that the aperture was made from above as well as from below. The tools which the "machinists" left behind after securing their golden spoils, and which are now on exhibition in Mr. Kelso's room, include an immense jackscrew, valued at fully $300; a smaller jackscrew, ten saws, a number of wedges, several copper sledges, to deaden the sound, a variety of drills, dark lanterns, fuse, glazed covers, to hang over windows and exclude the light; two improved pulleys, numerous wrenches, four jimmies, made to unscrew in the middle; augurs and bits, of improved patterns; several blouses and overalls, such as are used by mechanics, and which were saturated with sweat from the bodies of the operators, three pairs of rubber overshoes, to enable them to step about noiselessly; a rope to tie the porter if necessary, and handcuffs to secure him or other officials who might disturb their operations. The entire kit comprises fully 400 pieces, which experts say is one of the finest collections they have ever seen, and must have cost in manufacture fully $2000.

TREASURY BALANCE SHEET.

How our National Financial Affairs Stand.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, April 30.

TREASURY BALANCE SHEET.

The balance sheet for the fiscal year ending to-day is not yet made up, but the receipts have been ascertained at the Treasury Department, and the showing is exceedingly good—better than the most sanguine estimates of last season. The customs estimate of Secretary McCulloch, last December, was one hundred and seventy-four millions; of Special Commissioner Wells, last January, one hundred and seventy millions. The actual receipts up to this evening are one hundred and seventy-three millions eight hundred thousand. The estimated receipts when all now on the way are credited, are one hundred and eighty-two millions, which is twelve millions above Wells' estimate, and eight above McCulloch's.

The Internal Revenue estimate of McCulloch was one hundred and forty millions; of Rollins, one hundred and forty-five millions; of Wells, one hundred and fifty-five millions. The actual receipts to this evening are one hundred and fifty-eight millions, two hundred and eighty-seven thousand. The estimated receipts, when all now on the way are credited, are one hundred and sixty millions, which is five millions above Wells' estimate, fifteen millions above Rollins', and twenty millions above McCulloch's. The receipts from all miscellaneous sources are not yet known, but the figure will not be far from thirty-one millions, giving the aggregate Governmental receipts for the year at about three hundred and seventy-three millions, which is sixteen millions above Wells' estimate, and thirty-two millions above McCulloch's.

The expenditures for the year can not be ascertained for two or three weeks. Wells estimated that the receipts would be thirty millions greater than the expenditures; McCulloch that they would be twenty millions; while, in fact, the balance on the right side will be at least forty millions, and may reach sixty millions. It may be worth recalling as a pleasant reminiscence of days that are gone, that Delmar, the brilliant financial man of the Democracy in the last campaign, assured the country in his letter of September that the internal revenue would yield but one hundred and twenty-two millions this year, and the customs but one hundred and fifty millions, while the balance sheet now on the right side of the books at this date would be one hundred and fifty-four millions.

JEALOUSY AND MURDER.

Horrible Tragedy at Springfield, Tennessee—A Well Known Lawyer at that Place Killed by a Fellow-Citizen.

From the Nashville Banner, 30th.]

Yesterday morning between the hours of six and seven o'clock, a serious affray occurred at Springfield, Robertson county, thirty miles from this city on the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroad, which terminated in a most terrible tragedy. The parties to the difficulty were Captain Jno. L. Simpson, a railroad contractor, and Dr. Wm. Benton, attorney at law, on the other, all being old citizens of Springfield.

There are various reports concerning the origin of the affray, all tending toward one channel—that of jealousy on the part of Captain Simpson toward Benton, regarding his acquaintance or conduct toward Mrs. Simpson—but as our information as to the minute particulars is rather meagre, we object to advancing an opinion on the subject. Both the slayer and the victim are citizens of high standing in their section of the State, Mr. Benton having been a member of the Legislature from Robertson county during the session of 1859, and was also a soldier in the Mexican war, losing an arm in one of its campaigns. In his general deportment he is said to have been quiet, inoffensive and gentlemanly. He was unmarried, we believe."

SPRINGFIELD, TENN., June 29, 1869.

To the Editor of the Republican Banner:

This morning, between the hours of six and seven, the quiet of our town was thrown into a fever of excitement upon the announcement that Captain S. R. Simpson and S. H. Benton had had an affercation, and that the former had killed the latter with a pistol. Benton received five shots. He died instantly. Captain Simpson and son gave themselves up and are now in jail awaiting an investigation.

The affair created great excitement at Springfield, and we are informed that a guard was placed around the jail to prevent violence from the hands of Benton's friends.

The Badly Constructed Pacific Railroad.

Holders of Union Pacific Railroad bonds must feel rather uncomfortable at the frequent articles which appear in the newspapers upon the value of their securities. The latest publication of this kind is the report of the Hon. Isaac N. Morris, one of the Commissioners appointed to examine the unaccepted portion of the road. Not content with denouncing the work as badly laid out, graded, and built, he goes on to suggest that the arrangement by which the lien of the mortgage bonds is supposed to have taken precedence of that of the Government is not so irrevocable one, but that the Government may, if Congress chooses, insist on having its own bonds paid before those which have been sold as being a first lien on the property of the Company. We can hardly believe Congress would so far violate good faith; but it is not pleasant to have the possibility of its doing so suggested by a gentleman of Mr. Morris's influence and intimacy with the President. Mr. Morris further attempts to demonstrate that the road has been built for about $16,000 per mile, while the first mortgage bonds average $38,873 per mile, the Government bonds $32,000, the land given the company $6,400 (rather [illegible] than, given for Morris,) and the capital stock issued to over $22,000 making the total amount received by the company for its 1,086 miles of road $123,000,000, while its cost has been but little over $17,000,000! Somebody, according to Morris, has made a mint of money out of the concern, and it will be [illegible] after all the bondholders should lose what they have advanced. But we are sorry to say that some of Morris's notions are too absurd for anybody but a donkey to utter.—*New York Sun.*

Raymond as a Public Man.

George Alfred Townsend writes to the Chicago *Tribune* of Mr. Raymond:

He was a companionable man, a friendly and helping man, and a practical journalist of the first class; but he was deficient in imagination and in identity. Out of these grew his want of faith in the nationality, although he was a patriot of unflinching integrity. But he was governed by his nice taste too much to make a great politician. He discovered too promptly the drawback to every movement. I compared him to McClellan the first day I saw him. He was always ditching and diking with his untiring pick, but he disliked the moment to come when science, taste and dressed ranks must go into the melee. I pitied this kindly and courteous nature in Congress, striving to meet with his subtle rapier the rocks and offal flung at him from a distance by the old blackguards of debate. So soon as they discovered he was a gentleman there went up a loud cry of "Bring filth, mud is our ordnance!" And, although Raymond was the best debater on the floor of Congress, he found, too late, that public life in the American Congress could not be the polished ceremony and the bloodless tournament that it was in the House of Lords. Had he been a pugilist, a bully, or a dirt-thrower, he would have made a stature in Congress. As it is, I fear that history will not count, as he counted, his public life outside of his own State to be a failure, because he was neither ignorant enough nor convinced enough to be the representative of either of the two great classes which are ever uppermost here. Raymond was a conservative man, with progressive leanings; but he always conserved too much in progression, and advanced too much for conservatism.

The Annexation Movement in Nova Scotia.

From the Montreal Witness, June 24.]

The more extreme member of the Repeal party have resolved on coming out openly in favor of annexing Nova Scotia to the United States. Leagues are to be formed, and a newspaper, it is said, is to be established, for the purpose of advocating and giving effect to this policy. We do not consider this movement on the part of the disaffected Nova Scotians worty of notice on account of any effect we apprehend it may have in accomplishing the end contemplated. But we regard the agitation of this question as calculated to be productive of evil in keeping up among the people a chronic state of excitement and dissatisfaction with their present institutions, thus distracting their attention and weakening their energies, thereby paralyzing the industry and checking the commercial and manufacturing enterprises of the country; and in this light we look upon this annexation project as mischievous. There is a glaring inconsistency, too, in the reason ostensibly given for adopting this movement. The Nova Scotia malcontents could not by legitimate means obtain a separation from Canada, in order to realize their former constitution, and, therefore, they will now seek by the same means to gain a separation from Canada in order to become annexed to the States.

Indian Ladies and How the are Dressed.

The ornaments worn by the native women of India are something wonderful. Commencing at the toes and going up, or commencing at the head and coming down, it is a maze of mystery. The hair is handsomely dressed, and filled with all kinds of silver arrows and gold darts, and bound with bands of gems and precious stones. The ears are pierced for not only one set of ear-rings, but for several, the usual custom being seven holes in the right ear and six in the left, which, in a full dressed belle, are filled with gold rings. The nose is usually pierced in the left side, and a ring with pendant jewels hangs around the mouth, dangling upon the chin. The neck is heavily laden with necklaces of metal, precious stones, corals or pearls. The bracelets on the arms are of silver or gold, according to the means of the wearer, some of the fair ones wearing as many as twenty-five or thirty bracelets on either arm. The fingers are covered with rings in the same profusion, with the addition of a seal ring on each thumb, which is generally the finest and most ornamental. The anklets of the higher classes are of solid gold, set with precious stones, and are extremely beautiful. Little bells are attached, so that in walking or dancing time is kept to the motion. The toes are frequently covered with rings, the seal being worn on top as upon the outside of the thumb. An India belle in full costume may wear several pounds of jewelry and not be overdressed. The mysteries of the feminine toilet are beyond the comprehension. Some wear fine silk shawls of netted garment, wound round in a most mysterious way, and are covered by another shawl of the same material, which hangs over the shoulder and is continually fluttering, as if trying to escape from a silver or gold band which fastens it around the waist. The little children were dressed in admirable taste, and looked as fresh and sweet as the flowers.

Severe Accident.

On Thursday morning of last week, June 24, the proprietor of the Reporter met with a serious accident, near Chulahoma, in this county. Mr. Barrett was on his way to attend the Masonic celebration at that place. About half a mile this side of the town, in order to prevent being thrown between the wheels, he attempted to jump from the buggy in which he was riding. He alighted on his right foot, breaking the bone one and a half inches above the ankle, and badly dislocating the ankle. He was carried to Chulahoma, where all the medical aid necessary was rendered him by Drs. B. N. Alexander, Hoyt, Crockett and Lu. Alexander.—*Holly Springs Reporter, 25th.*

The State Finances Not as Bad as was at First Anticipated.

We learn from the Controller that some of the railroads in West Tennessee heavily indebted to the State in the way of bonds loaned them, and which it was at first thought would not pay any of the duty interest this year, have expressed a determination to come forward and liquidate the interest claims against them. The different railroads of the State will be indebted for interest on the 1st of July, the round sum of $450,000. The Controller has assurances of getting a considerable portion of this pretty promptly, and thinks that the whole amount will be paid in by fall. With this view of the case, the State finances certainly look more hopeful, and the State authorities think our bonds will go up under this improved aspect of affairs.—*Nashville Banner, 30.*

A Day of Accidents.

The Jacksonport, (Arkansas) *Herald* of the 26th, says: "Last Saturday was a day of many mishaps and accidents in our town. One fine fellow, an arm broken, a shoulder crushed, and a finger broken. Lewis Grider, colored, while bathing in the river was drowned. Foster Warren had his shoulder badly crushed by his ox-cart falling on him. Henry Whitehead had a little finger broken in attempting to catch a base ball which was being thrown by two or three players from one to the other, and a man by the name of Copeland had his arm broken by falling off a horse. On the same day, a negro was drowned at the mouth of Village Creek, in this county."

MEDICAL.

EDWARD WILDER'S REMEDIES.

Read the Certificates

No Medicines IN THE WORLD EQUAL THEM.

MR. EDWARD WILDER, CITY—DEAR SIR: I have examined your Stomach Bitters carefully, and found it what you represented it to be. The high order which the ingredients going into it do, in the Materia Medica, as well as the most happy proportioned combination of medicines make your bitters far superior to any similar preparations in the country. The fact that you use only the purest Bourbon whisky must necessarily recommend your bitters in another point, especially as far as wholesomeness and palatability are taken into consideration. I was well pleased to see in your establishment the process of manufacturing your bitters carried on by way of displacement which not only gives you a better product, but also recommends itself by clear operation.

EMIL SCHEFFER,
Apothecary and Chemist.

Louisville, September 30, 1868.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 14, 1868.

Mr. E. Wilder: I have been afflicted for seventeen years with scrofulous Eruptions and sores all over my body, and for the last three years I have been confined to my room and bed, and all hope of my recovery was given up by my physicians. The first sore broke about three years ago and ran about a pint a day until the latter part of December, and during that time the small was so, and my body was swollen up giving open ventilation to my room, that neither my family nor any of my friends could hardly bear to stay in the room with me. About the middle of last November the disease turned into my bowels also, and what passed from them was almost the same as that which ran from the sores, and my bowels were so sore that I could not bear the weight of my hand to lay on them. About this time my family and friends were called in, and I was expected to die any time. About this time my family and friends were called in, and I was expected to die any time; but by accident I happened to pick up one of your advertisements, and say that your Sarsaparilla and Potash was recommended for Scrofula, and the third dose, or first day, I felt relief, and every day I could feel its healing influence all through my body, and was anxious to see the time to come round to say what was done. The sores have now nearly all disappeared and are drying up very fast. I am now fleshier than I ever was in my life, and I feel better than I have felt for twenty years. I consider it almost a miracle that I am alive, and I wish you to put this before the public, so that if any afflicted Nova Scotians worty of notice on account of any effect we apprehend it may have in accomplishing the end contemplated. But we regard the agitation of this question as calculated to be productive of evil in keeping up among the people a chronic state of excitement and dissatisfaction with their present institutions, thus distracting their attention and weakening their energies, thereby paralyzing the industry and checking the commercial and manufacturing enterprises of the country; and in this light we look upon this annexation project as mischievous. There is a glaring inconsistency, too, in the reason ostensibly given for adopting this movement. The Nova Scotia malcontents could not by legitimate means obtain a separation from Canada, in order to realize their former constitution, and, therefore, they will now seek by the same means to gain a separation from Canada in order to become annexed to the States.

Indian Ladies and How the are Dressed.

The ornaments worn by the native women of India are something wonderful. Commencing at the toes and going up, or commencing at the head and coming down, it is a maze of mystery. The hair is handsomely dressed, and filled with all kinds of silver arrows and gold darts, and bound with bands of gems and precious stones. The ears are pierced for not only one set of ear-rings, but for several, the usual custom being seven holes in the right ear and six in the left, which, in a full dressed belle, are filled with gold rings. The nose is usually pierced in the left side, and a ring with pendant jewels hangs around the mouth, dangling upon the chin. The neck is heavily laden with necklaces of metal, precious stones, corals or pearls. The bracelets on the arms are of silver or gold, according to the means of the wearer, some of the fair ones wearing as many as twenty-five or thirty bracelets on either arm. The fingers are covered with rings in the same profusion, with the addition of a seal ring on each thumb, which is generally the finest and most ornamental. The anklets of the higher classes are of solid gold, set with precious stones, and are extremely beautiful. Little bells are attached, so that in walking or dancing time is kept to the motion. The toes are frequently covered with rings, the seal being worn on top as upon the outside of the thumb. An India belle in full costume may wear several pounds of jewelry and not be overdressed. The mysteries of the feminine toilet are beyond the comprehension. Some wear fine silk shawls of netted garment, wound round in a most mysterious way, and are covered by another shawl of the same material, which hangs over the shoulder and is continually fluttering, as if trying to escape from a silver or gold band which fastens it around the waist. The little children were dressed in admirable taste, and looked as fresh and sweet as the flowers.

Severe Accident.

On Thursday morning of last week, June 24, the proprietor of the Reporter met with a serious accident, near Chulahoma, in this county. Mr. Barrett was on his way to attend the Masonic celebration at that place. About half a mile this side of the town, in order to prevent being thrown between the wheels, he attempted to jump from the buggy in which he was riding. He alighted on his right foot, breaking the bone one and a half inches above the ankle, and badly dislocating the ankle. He was carried to Chulahoma, where all the medical aid necessary was rendered him by Drs. B. N. Alexander, Hoyt, Crockett and Lu. Alexander.—*Holly Springs Reporter, 25th.*

The State Finances Not as Bad as was at First Anticipated.

We learn from the Controller that some of the railroads in West Tennessee heavily indebted to the State in the way of bonds loaned them, and which it was at first thought would not pay any of the duty interest this year, have expressed a determination to come forward and liquidate the interest claims against them. The different railroads of the State will be indebted for interest on the 1st of July, the round sum of $450,000. The Controller has assurances of getting a considerable portion of this pretty promptly, and thinks that the whole amount will be paid in by fall. With this view of the case, the State finances certainly look more hopeful, and the State authorities think our bonds will go up under this improved aspect of affairs.—*Nashville Banner, 30.*

A Day of Accidents.

The Jacksonport, (Arkansas) *Herald* of the 26th, says: "Last Saturday was a day of many mishaps and accidents in our town. One fine fellow, an arm broken, a shoulder crushed, and a finger broken. Lewis Grider, colored, while bathing in the river was drowned. Foster Warren had his shoulder badly crushed by his ox-cart falling on him. Henry Whitehead had a little finger broken in attempting to catch a base ball which was being thrown by two or three players from one to the other, and a man by the name of Copeland had his arm broken by falling off a horse. On the same day, a negro was drowned at the mouth of Village Creek, in this county."

MEDICAL.

DR. RUSSELL'S DISPENSARY.

The Largest and Oldest Institution of the kind in the Southwest; Established Nine Years, and the Only Reliable Place for the Cure of

Private Diseases.

DR. RUSSELL, No. 42 North Court Street, south side of Union square, Memphis.

Term, is seknowledged by all parties interested at by for the

MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN

In the treatment of Private and Secret Diseases.

QUICK, thorough and permanent cures guaranteed in all cases. Gonorrhea, male or female, recent cases of Gonorrhea and Syphilis cured in a few days, without the use of mercury. Stricture of the urethra, in which all other remedies have failed, cured without the use of Mercury. Sufferers from Impotency, or Nervousness, or Seminal Weakness, restored to perfect health in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, in men, all internal remedies have failed, permanently and specially cured by a few days Treatment.

Victims of self-abuse and excessive venery, suffering from scermatorhea and loss of physical and mental power, speedily and permanently cured. All communications strictly confidential.

Office hours from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 8 p.m.

DR. J. S. RUSSELL, Consulting Physician.
L. G. WARRAN, Secretary.

Treatises on Chronic Diseases furnished free on application.

OFFICIAL.

Notice to Property Owners.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
MEMPHIS, TENN., June 17, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given that the grades of the following streets have been adopted, and ordered established the same have been filed in the Mayor's office, to-wit:

Union avenue, from Manassas street to East street.

Dubose avenue, from Mar

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ANNOUNCE myself a candidate for Representative in the next General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention of this county.
SAM. H. JONES.
jy25

In compliance with the request of many friends, I announce myself as a candidate for Senator in the next General Assembly, from the counties of Madison, Haywood, Lauderdale and Tipton.
D. C. SLAUGHTER.

EDITORS AVALANCHE: The MATERIAL interests of this district need special looking after in our next Legislature. On that account only I have been induced to become a candidate for the State Senate, and shall run upon a platform of reduced taxes, better and fuller protection. Very respectfully,
WM. R. MOORE.

BOARD.

BOARD: nice, furnished rooms, with board, can be had at 59 Madison street.
jy28

WANTS.

WANTED—Situation, by a "liquor compounder," who understands the manufacture of liquor flavors, oil of cognac and the compounding of foreign and domestic wines and liquors. Satisfaction guaranteed and references furnished. Address
E. HARTLAND,
Box 2,159, Cincinnati, O.
jy21

WANTED—Immediately, A No. 1 Dress Maker. Apply at No. 329 Main street, between Husing and Treesvant.
jy30

WANTED—A horizontal engine, with boiler of the capacity of 8 horse power. Inquire at this office.
jy2

LOST.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—From my premises, on Union street, a bay mare, 7 years old; about 15 hands high; white spots; small tail. I will give a liberal reward for her delivery at my stable.
JEALOUS.
jy3 313 Union street, Memphis, Tenn.

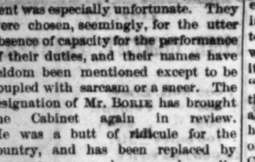
LOST—A pointer slut, about eight months old; color white, with black spots. A liberal reward will be paid for her delivery to Henry Bingo, 368 Jefferson street.
jy2

LOST—A little girl's gold bracelet, marked Olivia P. Hill. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 88 Commerce street.
jy18

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A NO. 1 FAMILY HORSE—one Top Buggy and a nice Rockaway and Harness.
MARTIN GRIFFIN.
jy21 German National Bank.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—Four decked coal flats, in good condition. Apply to Bigley, Melvorah & Co. 25 South Court street
jy9



SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1869

WHEN General GRANT was chosen President we confidently expressed the hope that he would rise above partisans and partisan influences. There was reason for this hope, which we believe was shared by every leading journal in the South. He had won a great name as a soldier. It was true he was unversed in the more difficult walks of statesmanship; but he had the people at his back, and they possessed unbounded confidence in his sturdy honesty and patriotism. Four months have passed since the inaugural, and already his administration has become a byword of reproach. The President has disappointed alike those who elected him, and those who sought his defeat. Yet were willing that he should have a fair trial. He entered the White House with the full confidence of the North, and with the South looking to him as one who had the power by the exercise of the arts of practical statesmanship, to bring peace and happiness to the country. To-day, even his most staunch adherents are forced to confess the administration a failure. Every incident bringing it prominently before the public furnishes food for that peculiar criticism which humiliates and belittles its object. In the selection of his constitutional advisers the President was especially unfortunate. They were chosen, seemingly, for the utter absence of capacity for the performance of their duties, and their names have seldom been mentioned except to be coupled with sarcasm or a sneer. The resignation of Mr. BORIE has brought the Cabinet again in review. He was a butt of ridicule for the country, and has been replaced by a man even more obscure, and equally unfitted for the position he essays to occupy. In the selection of his cabinet General GRANT committed his gravest error. He should have brought into it the ablest men in his party; men not merely of conspicuous ability, but of solide political and personal connections and recognized weight in the party. He had sought these, and found them, in Congress itself, he would have weakened the influence of that body by the loss of its most commanding intellects as well as strengthened the executive by their accession to the cabinet. General GRANT's only chance of forming a vigorous and efficient administration consisted in bringing into the natural leaders of public opinion with whom Congress could not quarrel without sinking itself in the estimation of the party, and whom it could not persistently oppose or slight without splitting the party into fragments. And the country—especially the South—has had even more confidence in the President than Congress which has done everything to destroy, and little to build up civil government. As a contemporary pertinently asks, "What could become of the liberal party in England if it should get at variance with GLADSTONE, and BRIGHT, and LOWE, and the other leaders whose eloquence, counsels and weight with the country give them their great ascendancy over the public opinion of Great Britain? Or how long could any British Ministry stand against public attempt if it were composed of men of imbecile and unknown as most of the members of the Cabinet of President GRANT?" By placing in his cabinet the men who perform the details-work of his party—men of acknowledged statesmanship and unbiased force—instead of being under the foot of Congress he could have forced it to his bidding; and even though not possessing himself the capacity to conceive projects for the public welfare, he could have impressed those originated by the able men drawn about him. But both he and his Cabinet are alike destitute of statesmanship. Not one of his Constitutional advisers is capable of originating anything in the shape of a policy. Each carries a narrow circle from which people are excluded. The Cabinet is too much of that which repels and nothing of that which attracts. Destitute of political force—made up of odds and ends which refuse to be joined together—the administration of our solitary President is fast losing the little hold on the popular affection which the original selection of its members gave.

ONE of the ablest members of the last Legislature was Captain E. S. WILLIAMS, of Smith county. In the late agricultural convention he supported JAMES, the former speeches for the great "Calf-Killer." But a week ago he abandoned STOKES and is now out for CARTER. He has been deceived by JAMES, whom he believed a better friend of Suffrage than CARTER. The former's shuffling disgusted him; and as defeat was certain, he has decided to battle for the candidate unquestionally committed to that principle. We give prominence to this incident as one possessing peculiar significance. It illustrates the drift of events. It is a straw showing which way the wind blows. It is further evidence that the doctrine of universal suffrage is spreading like wildfire in the Radical ranks; and that those who oppose it will surely be abandoned by the people. Had both SENTER and STOKES declared for universal suffrage it is not improbable that the latter would have a stronger hold on the popular heart than the former. But STOKES has shown the cuticle without the cunning of the unprincipled politician. He has been all things to all men—for universal suffrage where it was popular, and bitterly proscriptive among Radical malignants. In his peregrinations he—

> "Goes wiring in and wiring out,
> Leaving the people still in doubt,
> Whether the snake that made the track
> Is going out or coming back."

All this has demonstrated his utter lack of principle. As he refuses to stand upon either platform it is not surprising that honest adherents should abandon him.

WHO is Commissioner of Registration for Shelby county? Chancellor SMITH, in sustaining the injunction bill of WILLIAMS against BOUGHNER, decides that BOUGHNER is not legally appointed. We think the "learned Judge" is right—but we also think that WILLIAMS' commission is void. Under the Registration acts of the Legislature Mr. JAMES D. DAVIS was the first Commissioner who was removed by the illegal appointment of SEARS. DAVIS did not resign nor was he legally removed. The act provides for the removal of Commissioners by the Governor when it is ascertained that the Commissioner has been guilty of fraudulent conduct. But how is this guilt to be ascertained? By due process of law, by indictment and by a verdict of a jury. It would be a strange doctrine of law to assert that a judicial officer could be removed by the Governor whenever he shall be satisfied that the officer has been guilty of fraudulent or corrupt conduct—satisfied the opinion, belief, prejudice, personal dislike, or party ambition! The guilt must be proved, and the accused have a fair trial. Now, Mr. DAVIS was ousted by the appointment of SEARS, but DAVIS protested and refused to surrender his commission. The clamor of his party and the overshadowing power of BROWNLOW forced him to silence. The acquiescence of DAVIS was forced, arbitrary and illegal, and no argument from that quarter can be drawn to justify the illegal appointment of SEARS or the illegal appointment of WILLIAMS.

MAYOR LEETWICH has gone to the springs. It is said he left a note for Alderman SWAYNE to serve, *pro tem.* But the latter left the city before His Honor, and we are without a Mayor. The municipality is without a head. The capacious office in City Hall is vacant. Even His Honor's chair is as potent just now as any one who might attempt to fill it. We suppose the Board of Aldermen will not long delay action. A great commercial city, whose arms already extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and whose name is familiar as household words throughout the civilized world, should not, even for a day, be deprived of the inestimable boon of a mayor. It will be impossible for the "Ga-lorious Fourth" to make its advent and exit properly without a mayor to assist in the festivities. We trust the Board will fill the "vacant chair" at once. Meanwhile the resignation of Mr. BORIE has brought the Cabinet again in review. He was a butt of ridicule for the country, and has been replaced by a man even more obscure, and equally unfitted for the position he essays to occupy. In the selection of his cabinet General GRANT committed his gravest error. He should have brought into it the ablest men in his party; men not merely of conspicuous ability, but of solide political and personal connections and recognized weight in the party. He had sought these, and found them, in Congress itself, he would have weakened the influence of that body by the loss of its most commanding intellects as well as strengthened the executive by their accession to the cabinet. General GRANT's only chance of forming a vigorous and efficient administration consisted in bringing into the natural leaders of public opinion with whom Congress could not quarrel without sinking itself in the estimation of the party, and whom it could not persistently oppose or slight without splitting the party into fragments. And the country—especially the South—has had even more confidence in the President than Congress which has done everything to destroy, and little to build up civil government. As a contemporary pertinently asks, "What could become of the liberal party in England if it should get at variance with GLADSTONE, and BRIGHT, and LOWE, and the other leaders whose eloquence, counsels and weight with the country give them their great ascendancy over the public opinion of Great Britain? Or how long could any British Ministry stand against public attempt if it were composed of men of imbecile and unknown as most of the members of the Cabinet of President GRANT?" By placing in his cabinet the men who perform the details-work of his party—men of acknowledged statesmanship and unbiased force—instead of being under the foot of Congress he could have forced it to his bidding; and even though not possessing himself the capacity to conceive projects for the public welfare, he could have impressed those originated by the able men drawn about him. But both he and his Cabinet are alike destitute of statesmanship. Not one of his Constitutional advisers is capable of originating anything in the shape of a policy. Each carries a narrow circle from which people are excluded. The Cabinet is too much of that which repels and nothing of that which attracts. Destitute of political force—made up of odds and ends which refuse to be joined together—the administration of our solitary President is fast losing the little hold on the popular affection which the original selection of its members gave.

SINCE the celebrated BORIE walked out, and the obscure ROBESON donned white duck pants, tarred his hands and walked in, the public mind has been exercised. What motive induced the President's action? is the all-absorbing question. We suggested a barrel of applesass, or a jar of peach marmalade. But it appears that ROBESON is unmarried, and therefore not a housekeeper; all which seriously impairs the applesass theory. The Chicago *Times* asserts that he contributed five hundred dollars to the GRANT fund, but does not establish the fact. The New York *World* bases the appointment on ROBESON's success in piloting the President through the giddy mazes of the "hop" at West Point. But we have the authority of the New York *Herald's* Washington correspondent that the selection was BORIE's. This may be true. BORIE having proved the most gifted sea-dog since the days of DRAKE, it is natural that the President should give weight to his suggestions. The public confidence will be strengthened now that it is known that ROBESON is a man after BORIE's own heart.

Republican simplicity: It cost $20,000 to present arms to General Grant in Boston during the Jubilee.

The Longworth brand of Catawba champagne has disappeared. The wine business of the estate of the late Nicholas Longworth was closed out a few days ago.

A hired man on an Eastern farm recently washed two bulls with a decoction of tobacco, to destroy the lice. It proved successful, and also killed the bulls.

A new circus trick just introduced in Paris is for a man to leap from a hight of eighty feet and bound back again to the original spot. The performer is fastened to an elastic cord.

The Cincinnati Superior Court has appointed Messrs R. M. Bishop, E. A. Ferguson, Miles Greenwood, Philip Heidelbach and William Hooper Commissioners of the Southern Railroad, under act of the Legislature.

At the Rock Island Horse Stables, a few days since, there were twenty-six of the largest horses ever seen in Rock Island. Several of them weigh 1700 pounds, and several others have the frame for 1800, when properly filled.

A Troy wife complains that her husband has stayed with her mother.

The seventeen-year locusts have appeared in Connecticut.

The expenses of the New York police force for the past year were $6,000,000.

Sunday chicken-fighting is becoming a feature in the suburbs of New Albany, Indiana.

A new and well executed counterfeit twenty-five cent note is now in circulation.

An individual who does not fear insanity has "summed up" the Boston Peace Jubilee.

A "wall-eyed pike," with a razor in his stomach, has been caught at Waterloo, Iowa.

"Saratoga trunks" are beginning to cause sweating among porters and hackmen.

The Ohio *State Journal* says "Borie was an able-bodied man on the subject of oysters," which is rough on Borie.

Hon. Thos. R. Ross, ex-member of Congress, died near Lebanon, Ohio, on Monday morning, aged eighty years.

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, not satisfied with Newport and Covington, now calls Louisville "suburb."

Rollins, late of the Whisky Ring and Revenue Bureau, is running a life insurance office.

Adelina Patti, it is said, pronounces the Russian language as well as she does Italian, English or French.

Fowler, the frenological filosopher, has gone out on the Pacific Railroad to feel the bumps of the Rocky Mountains.

Mile Forrestell is the name of a charming young gymnast, who is edifying the White Pine miners by her tricks and her manners.

It is stated that it will cost the English government £6,500,000 to purchase the telegraph lines of the country, as contemplated.

Commodore Vanderbilt has taken one entire floor in the new hotel at Niagara, Canada, for his family, during the summer.

A lady who has been "interviewing" Liszt, the pianist, says he has six large warts on his face, the one on his forehead just above the nose being a superb one.

The Troy *Times* remarks that if all women resembled Susan B. Anthony, it would not hesitate to become a radical supporter of that lady's position in respect to married couples sleeping apart.

A San Francisco bride thus emerged from her hotel to return her bridal call: Dress of white silk with panier, white plush trimmings at the bottom, headed with peacock's feathers; hands in white kids; head in white blonde bonnet; face fair, and hair golden.

The following is the clearest explanation we have ever seen of the phenomenon of blushing: "The mind communicates with the center ganglion; the latter, by inflex action through the brain and facial nerves, with the organic nerves in the face, with which its branches moseulate."

The Connecticut Legislature has passed a bill prohibiting gambling on railroads and steamboats. The operation of the bill will apply principally to the New York and New Haven Road, over which professional sharps travel for the purpose of "roping in" persons who do not suspect their occupation.

An analysis of the British peerage rolls shows that only three peerages of the thirteenth century survive. There are four peerages of the fourteenth century, seven of the fifteenth, twelve of the sixteenth, thirty-five of the seventeenth, ninety-five of the eighteenth, and two hundred and thirty-three of the nineteenth.

The Austrian War Office has decided on employing the velocipede for military purposes, and on establishing a school for the instruction of officers and privates in its use. The idea is, that, where the nature of the country permits it, the velocipede may be used with advantage as a substitute for a mounted orderly for bearing dispatches.

The New York postoffice always sends to Europe a much greater number of letters than it receives from that part of the world. For the month of May it sent away 420,553 letters, and received 391,062. The rule, however, is broken in a single instance. The Italians sent home but 4,569 letters, for 7,898 brought over to them.

A week or two ago a young lady of Iowa, while on her way to her wedding, was offered $5 by "another feller" if she would marry him, and consented. The dissapointed lover was not to be wholly cheated out of his matrimony, and therefore proposed, was accepted by, and married the sister of the jilter on the same day.

General Butler, it is known, is not a Republican of so long standing as some members of his party. Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, lately taunted him with the fact, referring to his career in the party. Butler grimly replied that "some people seemed to think a good deal more of Judas than Paul, because he was the older Apostle."

Spanish journals are circulating a report to the effect that the Prince of Asturias is to marry the English Princess Beatrice, a lady of his own age; that he is to be King and she Queen of Spain, Donna Isabella abdicating, and that in consequence of such alliance the British government will restore Gibraltar to the Spanish monarchy.

The New York *Tribune* has at last discovered that the income tax is an abomination in every shape and form. Listen to Horace on the subject: "The income tax is one of the worst ever levied—inquisitorial, unequal, offering a premium for perjury. We trust its days are nearly numbered—that it will be the very next of our heavy war burdens removed."

The Scientific Star has a novel recipe for a pleasant summer drink: Take a spoonful of whisky and drop it carefully on the bottom of a wine glass; then take a quart of water and throw it out of the window and add more whiskey to that in the glass. Taste to see if strong enough. If so add more whiskey. Let this preparation stand till you are dry and then drink it clear.

Duluth, the new city at the head of Lake Superior, aspires to rival Chicago, and the only paper of the place, the *Minnesotian*, publishes this sensible warning: "We repeat it, we don't want any body but building mechanics, skilled workmen and farmers to come to Duluth at present. We are not ready for any other people. Besides, we scan everybody, of every grade, to bring two blankets with them. We are serious here. Every man "takes up his bed and walks'."

SECRETARY [illegible].

How the Jersey Sea Dog Obtained his Appointment.

Washington Correspondence New York Herald.

President Grant seems to be governed very much by the same principles in the choice of his Cabinet officers that he is in the selection of his horses. The best illustration of this kind is found in the case of the new Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Robeson. The President met Mr. Robeson about a year ago when he was introduced by Senator Cattell. He had met him once or twice since, but only casually. When Mr. Borie told the President that he wanted to retire from the Cabinet, Grant asked him who he would recommend as his successor. Borie mentioned Mr. Robeson. Grant said he did not know him well enough. This happened just previous to the President's trip to West Point. He wanted to get a chance to study Robeson's good and bad points, without letting the object of his curiosity know about it. Before starting for West Point the President said to Borie, "Suppose you write a note to your friend Robeson and say you are going with me to West Point, and that as you have the privilege of inviting a friend you would like him to be one of the party. In that way I will get a chance to see what kind of a man he is." Borie, who it seems was anxious to place Robeson in his old shoes, readily complied with the request. The result of it was Mr. Robeson made one of the Presidential party at West Point, and was with Grant during the time they remained there. Grant embraced every opportunity to draw Robeson out on various topics. Of course Mr. Robeson—who had no idea at that time of being offered a place in the Cabinet—felt considerably honored in the attention he received from the President, and spoke his mind quite freely on every subject introduced. Grant is said to have eyed Robeson as a man does a horse he is about to purchase. The President told Borie that Robeson had many good points about him and he would appoint him Secretary of the Navy, as he guessed he was about as good a man as he could get.

Colored Men, Attention.

From the Nashville Banner, Inf.)

We commend to the careful consideration of such of the colored people as are intelligent enough to reason and reflect, and so influence the less enlightened of their race, the article which we reprint in another column from the Memphis AVALANCHE, on Judge Horace H. Harrison's letter. The disposition of the colored people, heretofore, to be governed by their ignorant prejudices, rather than by reflection, has given their friends reason almost to despair of their capacity for self-government, or their fitness for the responsibilities of citizenship. Hitherto they have seemed to be actuated by their race antagonism than by their real interests, in arraying themselves always with the very lowest type of whites constituting that prolific nuisance of the times—the white League manager. In selecting their side or view of any question, they have seemed to say, with many of the more ignorant and degraded whites of East Tennessee—show us where the intelligence, respectability, honesty and refinement of the white element stand, and we wish to take the opposite stand. This has seemed to be their guiding line—their imaginary pillar of fire by night and cloud by day, to lead them to absolute superiority on this continent. But their action in the late elections for Chancellor in this District somewhat disabused our minds of its apprehension, while the late split convention, they seemed to ask which is the wing which will proscribe most of these white folks, and there we take our stand. In so doing they were simply drawing down upon them their own destruction. The late Brownsville decision, restoring many thousands of ex-Confederate voters—the division among the Democratic leaders and rank and file—the surety of an honest registration enfranchising many thousands of minors and loyal voters heretofore excluded, takes from the colored man his supposed balance of power. Now this Conservative element, recently clothed with the right of franchise, are the friends of the colored man—have been all the time, his best friends. They have been longer the professed advocates of manhood suffrage than some of their deceitful friends,—the office holders. The whites are bound to have the suffrage sooner or later. No earthly power will prevent it. It is inevitable. The colored man already has the suffrage, but, as yet, does not hold a clear title. By uniting with the white universal suffrage party, for universal manhood suffrage, he secures his own perpetual rights as a freeman and the lasting friendship and protection of his white neighbors. He is far more dependent upon the whites now, than they upon him. The danger is, that through ignorance or prejudice, he may fail to appreciate this. If he goes against the manhood suffrage ticket in this election he goes against himself. Let him read the article we have referred to and study out, if he can, any safer plan for his interests than therein proposed.

President Grant Uneasy over the Pennsylvania Election.

It appears that President Grant is extremely anxious about the result of the approaching election in Pennsylvania, and he has an idea Geary will be defeated. He did not want Geary to take the nomination, and it is said that just before the meeting of the Republican Convention in Philadelphia he sent a confidential agent to Geary with instructions to say to him that if he would decline the nomination he would provide him with a place as good as that of Governor of Pennsylvania. Geary, however, refused the offer. It appears that Curtin told the President Geary would not carry Pennsylvania, as he was not the choice of either the Cameron or Curtin faction, and that his nomination would imperil the success of the party. This caused Grant considerable uneasiness, and led to the offer which he made Geary. John Covode, who was here a few days ago, called upon the President, when the latter immediately introduced the subject of the Pennsylvania election, asking Covode what he thought about it. Covode shook his head doubtfully, and said it would be very close. The President inquired what the trouble was. "Well," said Covode, "there is a heap of trouble. You see, in the first place, General, your appointments didn't suit our people. Some of them were good enough men and good Republicans, but they have no strength or influence. They can't carry nothing. In the second place, Geary will not be supported by the Cameron and Curtin men with any degree of earnestness. He is going to be tough pulling, General." The President said he was sorry, for he would like the Republicans to carry the State this time by as large a majority as when he was elected.—*New York Herald Correspondence.*

A Judicial Lothario Brought to Grief.

Washington Correspondence New York Herald.

A Judge of one of the courts here recently got into a rather unpleasant situation at Bladensburg, the famous dueling ground near this city. It appears that the Judge, who is said to be passionately fond of the ladies, is spending the summer at Bladensburg, and in one of his rural strolls met a couple of young ladies, to whom he made some insulting proposal. The ladies passed on, but immediately apprised some of their gentleman friends of the conduct of his honor the Judge. The irate big brothers, cousins or whatever they were of the belles, proceeded at once in search of the Judge. They soon came up with him, and with as little ceremony as it is said such meeting may pass that a cowhide was put into *horse de combat*. Not satisfied with this, they were about to inflict upon him punishment commensurate with his crime, when he begged for mercy. The gentlemen after calling him in the dirt and listening to his pleas to the jury, let him go on condition that he would appear no more in their parts.

King William was to meet Napoleon at a watering place this summer, and talk over the Rhenish frontier question.

Stolen Bedroom of a Dead Thirty Days After Date.

Senator Anxious to Accommodate the "Bald Eagle" on Sight—Wherein Stokes Backs Down in a Very Ignominious Manner.

From the Knoxville Press and Herald, Inf.)

During Governor Senter's closing remarks, at Clinton, yesterday, he was "a circumstance" more severe and scathing in his denunciation of Stokes than in any previous speech. The "General's" military record was used pretty much in the way that boys use a bladder, which is puffed out and swelled by the wind it confines within itself. Governor Senter used it as a foot ball, threw it around among the bystanders, and finally took it between his hands and bringing them sharply together, burst it.

When the "bald eagle" rose to reply, he fairly trembled with anger and chafed. Raising his long finger and pointing it towards Governor Senter, he said:

"Fellow-citizens! I have a wife and children whom I should greatly dislike to part from. Yet I tell Governor Senter I will hold him personally responsible, after the election, for what he has said to-day. If he considers himself a gentleman, I challenge him to meet me after the election, as a gentleman, and we will then see who is the coward and who the man. I denounce Senter as a liar, and I am ready to meet him any time after the election."

Governor Senter, who was sitting immediately in the rear of Stokes, coolly arose and informed Stokes that he was ready to meet him now, or at any time agreeable to him (Stokes) previous to the election, but would prefer to settle the difficulty without delay. He therefore invited Stokes to step out on the field in rear of the stand and obtain satisfaction.

Stokes replied that he would settle the affair after the election.

Both speakers intimated that the discussion was closed for the day. Senter slapped Stokes on the shoulder and remarked, quietly, that he preferred to give him satisfaction without delay.

Stokes then replied that he did not mean anything serious, but desired Senter to understand his desire for a fight as expressed in a Pickwickian sense.

The affair would doubtless have resulted seriously if Stokes had not been destitute of courage.

News and Other Paragraphs.

John C. Breckinridge sold a piece of land at St. Paul, at the beginning of the war for $1 which is now worth $20,000.

Mrs. Moulton (*nee* Greenough), who is regarded in Paris as one of the best of living amateur singers, is visiting her friends in Boston.

The Rev. Dr. Grattan Guiness, who, some years ago, made a pulpit sensation in this country, dropped dead on the floor of his office at Drumcondra Island, quite recently.

A firm in Scranton, Pennsylvania, advertises as follows: "Their parlor furniture is elegant; their bedroom furniture is rich; their mattresses downy; their coffins comfortable."

Governor Claflin, of Massachusetts, when he signed the last prohibitory bill, used two pens, one for William and the other for Claflin, so as to give a brace of Assemblymen a chance to possess themselves of the utensils.

As President Grant was driving to the ferry in New York, a few days ago, he was recognized by the driver of the car, who shouted at the top of his voice: "Is you got mold the dhrop o' wather I gave ye, forninst the haunted points at Shpotsylvania Court House?"

William Tilden died in New York on Saturday. He was the founder, and for many years the President of the Pacific Bank, and established the "Tilden Female Institute," at West Lebanon, his birthplace. This is the largest institution of the kind in New England.

Sugar, it is announced, is made from the common field pumpkin in Hungary, where several large factories have been in operation since 1837. The juice yields about eighty per cent. of molasses and four per cent. of sugar. The process is the same as that by which sugar is extracted from beets.

A great blast was lately made at the lime quarries in Clitheroe, England. A tunnel twenty-eight yards in length was bored and six hundred weight of powder walled into it. The mass of stone sixty feet in hight was thrown upward in a very short period, direction, and at least 50,000 tons of solid limestone was displaced.

The Rev. Moses Clampit, an eccentric preacher, was holding forth in Santa Clara, Valley, California. A young man rose to go out, when the preacher said: "Young man, if you'd rather go to hell than hear me preach, you may." The sinner stopped and reflected a moment, and then saying respectfully, "Well, I believe I would," went on.

The International Bank of Commerce is the name of a new banking institution, recently established under the Emperor of Russia's permission, at St. Petersburg. It has a capital of $4,000,000, divided into 20,000 shares, of $200 each. The promoters of the new establishment are bankers in the principal cities of Europe, connected with the Russian trade.

Antoinette Brown Blackwell has written a book in which she talks of the "almost rational co-ordinations of crystallogenic forces;" "an appetency for numbering, co-ordinated with objective stimulants;" "sensient but irrational natures, constituted according to sensient or qualitive principles, co-ordinated with mathematical ones, all alike incomprehensible to the irrational natures themselves."

The Duke of Newcastle's embarrassments are overrated. The real facts are these: The Duke owes Mr. Padwick, as stated, £89,000; he also owes a Jewish gentleman £123,000. But if for the next three years he is content to live at the rate of £10,000 a year, his wife's income—all these debts will have been paid off; the estates bringing in £70,000 a year. One of his friends testifies that he had unfortunately "backed up" another bankrupt nobleman.

M. Thiers received the news of his election with sensibility. After M. Dufoure apprised him of it, at the head of a committee, M. Thiers embraced M. Dufoure; he attempted to reply, but the old man was nervous and agitated, and could only utter the following words: "I wish I could reply to you, but strength fails me to thank you for the precious assistance you have given me. All I can do is to promise to you that I will invariably act as a good and loyal citizen."

Sir Robert Cotton, who recently died at the age of forty-three, left policies of insurance on his life to the amount of nearly or quite a quarter of a million pounds. Most of them are mortgaged, however. Sir Robert had for fifteen years carried a red bag given him by a fortune-teller, with instructions to look upon it whenever he was in any financial embarrassment, and he would discover the way out of the difficulty. Sir Robert fully believed in the bag, and often resorted to it for inspiration, which he has convinced, satisfactory results.

The annual sale of her Majesty Queen Victoria's yearling colts took place at Hampton Court (the old and famed Cardinal Woolsey Palace) on the 8th of this month, and was a success. The Queen is one of the largest breeders of blood horses in England. Her uncle George III. established the stud and it has been continued since by his successors. Twenty-seven colts of the best strains were sold. The highest prices reached were 270, 300, 320, 400 and 420 guineas, or $1,300 and $2,100. The highest was a splendid filly by Orlando, out of Hinalaya by Bay Middleton. The total amount of the sale was 4,370 guineas, or nearly $22,000.

Mrs. Mary Somerville, of England, though wholly unlearned, has produced, in scientific researches, and has this year been awarded the Victoria medal by the London Geological Society.

TELEGRAPH.

MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES

To the Southwestern Press Association.

WASHINGTON.

Startling Report from Cuba—Eighty-five Patriots Executed at Once—Americans, Executed—Georgia Matters.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Recent Cuban advices state that the Spanish forces at Cuneo Villas had been augmented to over two thousand, and state that eighty-five patriots, including several Americans, who were captured by the Spaniards had been executed. The Cuban General was concentrating his forces and a general battle was soon expected.

The President to-day informed the Georgia Representatives that he should not change postmasters there, unless the incumbents prove incompetent.

The Government will purchase $3,000,000 of bonds on Saturday.

NEW YORK.

Transfer of the Cuban Prisoners—Probable Capture of Ryan and his Merry Men—Ketchum Remanded to Prison to Finish his Term.

NEW YORK, July 2.—The Cuban prisoners on the United States ship Vermont, were to-day transferred to the Catherine Whiting, lying at the yard. It is expected that they will be released this evening as a majority of them are Cubans. Senor Alfero and Dr. Bassora have, however, been brought here and lodged in Ludlow street jail. The warrants therefor were issued by Commissioner White, before whom their cases will come to-morrow. Applications will be made for their release on bail. It is possible that Ryan and his men are now prisoners as a revenue cutter has been sent to Gardiner's Island with a fully armed crew, and a posse of deputy marshals. Report says they have quarreled among themselves and that three men were killed and nine wounded by pistol shots, in a free fight yesterday.

Ketchum, the forger, was remanded to prison to-day by Judge Barnard, to serve out his sentence. The counsel for the prisoner stated that the latter did not desire his release, as he considered his sentence deserved, and that the present proceedings were brought by his father.

CHICAGO.

Arrival of a Survivor of the Powell Expedition—A Terrible Story.

CHICAGO, July 2.—A Springfield special says that John s Risden, the sole supervisor of the Powell Exploring Expedition, arrived in that city to-day, and he tells the following story of the truth of which there can be no doubt: On the 29th of last May, the Major, with twenty men, attempted to cross the Colorado river in a small boat about twenty miles above its rapids, and about fifty miles from its course, for the purpose of exploring the Big Black river, which empties into the Colorado at that point, and when they were about twenty yards from the shore, gliding along on apparently smooth water, the boat was seen to enter a vortex, which at once engulphed it, and not one of the party which left the shore a few minutes before, gaily cheering, was ever seen afterwards.

RICHMOND.

Breaking of a Chain Bridge—Two Persons Killed and Several Fatally Injured.

RICHMOND, July 2.—The barbecue given to J. Walker by the colored people took place to-day on Vauxhall Island adjoining this city. About three o'clock the chain bridge leading to the island was so crowded that it gave way, carying down about sixty persons. Colonel James R. Branch, a prominent broker, and the Conservative candidate for the Senate was instantly killed, and also policeman Kikrhall, who was on duty to prevent the crowd from rushing on the bridge. Several colored men were fatally wounded.

HAVANA.

Trouble Among the Volunteers—Speech from the Captain General.

HAVANA, July 2.—It is reported that the volunteers guarding the Muriles Railroad have mutinied and refused to guard the line any longer, and have demanded to be placed in active service. A colonel presented their claims to General Letonia, at Puerto Principe, and the latter immediately arrested the colonel. The volunteers then marched to Puerto Principe, released the colonel and imprisoned Letonia, and it is expected that the Catalonian and local volunteers will try to shoot Letonia.

Captain General Deyadas, in a public speech, to-day, advised the journalists to show more moderation, and to endeavor to conciliate all classes, and cease publishing irritating articles, especially those in regard to ladies.

ST. LOUIS.

Steamship Chartered at New York for St. Louis—Shipment of Grain to Europe.

ST. LOUIS, July 2.—The New York and New Orleans steamship Wilmington has been chartered at New York for a trip to St. Louis and will leave that port as soon as laden. She has all the freight engaged that she can carry, and an insurance for $100,000 on her hull has been secured.

The St. Louis Grain Association sold, to-day, 34,000 bushels of wheat at New Orleans for shipment to Europe. This wheat has been in the elevator at New Orleans for several weeks, and is in sweet and sound as when it arrived there.

FORTRESS MONROE.

French Corvette in Quarantine—"Yankee" on Board.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 2.—The French Corvette Caurioux, from Martinique, is in quarantine here, with eighteen cases of vomito on board. She buried two men at sea yesterday and three to-day. The captain, first officer and surgeon are dead, and the assistant surgeon is dying. She will take in provisions and coal as soon as possible, and proceed south.

TROY, N. Y.

Saratoga Grand Steeplechase Races Postponed.

TROY, N. Y., July 2.—To-day was the fourth and last day of the Jockey meeting over Rensselaer Park for all horses that have never trotted inside of 2:25, which was won by Maney's grey Mack, in three straight heats. Time: 2:29¼, 2:29 and 2:29¼.

The Peace and the Irish Church Bill—The "Times" on Foreign Relations—Communication with the Great Eastern Resumed To-day—A Fenian Movement.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 2.—A meeting of the Peers was held yesterday to arrange the composition of the new Irish Church bill, and to frame amendments to the pending bill. Earl Russell, Baron Westberry, Earl Gray and others agreed to follow the lead of the Duke of Cleveland.

The *Times* sees no reason for disquietude on account of the relations between Great Britain and foreign countries, and says the most important matters to business men are our relations with America on the Alabama question and the present condition of France. The Alabama difficulty is not more threatening now than it was a year ago, since Mr. Johnson's negotiations demonstrate England's willingness to make reasonable concessions, and henceforth it will be impossible to retract the grievance from her acts or demeanor. America feels this and will have no desire to push the question in a hostile manner.

FRANCE.

BREST, July 2.—There has been no communication with the Great Eastern since the morning of the 30th.

LATER.—Communiction through the cable with the Great Eastern was resumed to-day.

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 2.—The Republican Junta at New Castile, has issued a manifesto against the reactive policy of a portion of the Ministry and their disregard of individual rights. The manifesto recommends a reorganization, and affirms the right of insurrection.

The contemplated changes in the Ministry have been postponed until the budget of expenditures now before the Cortes is passed.

RIVERS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 2.—Arrived—Mary Houston, Emma No. 3, and Great Republic.

LOUISVILLE, July 2.—The river is falling, with six feet two inches in the canal. The weather is clear and warm. Departed—R. E. Lee.

CAIRO, July 2.—Down—Lizzie Gill, 12 m.; Luminary, 3 p.m. Up—Buoy, 5 p.m. The river rose fourteen inches.

ST. LOUIS, July 2.—Arrived—Bismarck, City of Alton, and Mollie Able. Departed—Belle Memphis. There are now no apprehensions of an overflow. Weather warm and clear.

CINCINNATI, July 2.—Arrived—Minnola and Lizzie Tate. The river is rising with seventeen feet in the channel. The weather is clear and warm.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Cotton is quiet but firm; sales 1,200 bales; upland, 34½c. Flour, 6 15@6 65, closing 5@10c lower. Whisky, 1 00. Rice and coffee dull. Sugar, heavy; Cuba, 11@11¼c. Molasses, quiet. Wheat, 1 47. Corn, 82@87c.

Dry Goods—Heavy brown sheetings, 16½@17c; fine do, 18c; 19c; heavy fine sheetings, 13c@13½c. Muslins, 15½@25c. Stripes, 10½c@16c. Denims, 15c@31c. Laconia jeans, 15½c. Satins, 17½@18. Calicos, 12½@13½c. Bleached counterpanes, 24@27c.

Money is very active and firm at 7 per cent, with ½@¾ commission added for call loans. In anticipation of ease in money next week, there is considerable speculation in regard to the course of the market to-morrow, when borrowers will have to make their engagements over Tuesday. The purchase of 3,000,000 in bonds by the Government to-morrow will put afloat about 3,500,000 in currency, the natural tendency of which will be to relieve the money market. Sterling firm, 9½@9¾. Gold opening at 137¼ and closing at 136¾. The carrying rates were 1@5-16 per cent. Clearances, 85,000,000. The disbursements for coin interest to-day were 3,978,021. Governments active and firmer. Foreign houses were large buyers. Old Tennessees, 62½; new, 57¼.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, July 2.—Flour, $5 65@6. Corn, 75c. Oats drooping. Whisky, 92c. Pork, no demand. Bulk meats held at shoulders, 12½c; sides, 16½@16¾c; bacon shoulders, 14½c; sides, 17¼@18. Lard is held at 19c. Wheat, 1 20@1 25. Rye, 1 05@1 10. Barley, nominal. Cotton, 33c.

ST. LOUIS MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, July 2.—Flour, $4 75@5. Wheat, $1 17. Corn, 67@68c. Oats, 67@69c. Whisky, 93c. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Pork, $33 25@33 50. Bacon shoulders, 14c. Sides, 18@18½c.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Flour, $4 75@5 50. Wheat, $1 27. Corn, 72½c. Oats, 64c. Rye, $1 05. Barley, 1 45@1 50. Highwines, 85@90c. Pork, 33@33 50. Lard, 19c. Bulk shoulders, 12½c

DAILY AVALANCHE.

SATURDAY, [illegible] JULY 3, 1869

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY AND BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

All Business Letters should be addressed to "AVALANCHE," AVALANCHE Building, Memphis, Tenn.

Notice to the Public.—All advertisements from this date will be cash, and must be paid for before they are inserted except regular advertisers, whose bills will be presented every two weeks. These terms will be rigidly adhered to.

The Daily AVALANCHE is filed regularly at the following places and hotels:

Albany Board of Trade, New York.
Baltimore Board of Trade, Baltimore.
Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange, Baltimore.
Boston Board of Trade, Boston.
Boston Corn Exchange, Boston.
Buffalo Board of Trade, Buffalo.
Charleston Board of Trade, Charleston.
Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago.
Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati, O.
Cleveland Board of Trade, Cleveland, O.
Detroit Board of Trade, Detroit, Mich.
Dubuque Board of Trade, Iowa.
Louisville Board of Trade, Louisville, Kentucky.
Memphis Chamber of Commerce, Tenn.
Minneapolis Board of Trade, Minneapolis, Minnesota
Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, Milwaukee, Wis.
New York Produce Exchange, New York city.
New York Chamber of Commerce, New York city.
Newark Board of Trade, Newark, N. J.
Oswego Board of Trade, Oswego, N. Y.
Philadelphia Commercial Exchange, Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia Board of Trade, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg Board of Trade, Pittsburg, Pa.
Portland Board of Trade, Portland, Me.
Richmond Chamber of Commerce, Richmond, Virginia.
St. Louis Board of Trade, St. Louis, Missouri.
St. Louis Union Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis, Missouri.
St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, St. Paul, Minnesota.
Toledo Board of Trade, Toledo, Ohio.
Wilmington Board of Trade, Wilmington, Delaware.
Cairo Chamber of Commerce, Cairo, Illinois.
Stacey House, Nashville.
Donegan House, Huntsville, Alabama.
Huntsville Hotel, Huntsville, Alabama.
Mt. Cloud House, Nashville, Tennessee.
Astor House, New York City.
St. Nicholas Hotel, New York City.
Spencer House, Cincinnati, Ohio.
St. James Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Burnett House, " "
Henrie House, " "
Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky.
National Hotels, Louisville, Ky.
Fremont House, Chicago, Illinois.
Laclede Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.
St. Charles Hotel, " "
Spotswood Hotel, Richmond, Va.
Lamar House, Knoxville, Tenn.
St. Charles Hotel, Cairo, Illinois.
Parker House, Boston, Mass.

We have received assurances from the secretaries of most of these boards and proprietors of hotels that files have been prepared and will be kept for that especial purpose. We make this known that any of our home readers traveling abroad may know where to look for the AVALANCHE.

THE WEEKLY AVALANCHE.—Our readers who desire to send a paper to their friends at distant friends, and persons at a distance wishing for a good, solid, well-filled, interesting, and at the same time cheap weekly paper, should take the Weekly AVALANCHE, which can be had every Tuesday morning at our counter, put up, if desired, ready for mailing. The Weekly AVALANCHE is mailed with strict regularity for two dollars a year. The cheapest of the cheap!

THE MEMPHIS BALLOON.

Notice Extraordinary.

To-day at 4 p.m., Captain S. P. Thompson and Prof. S. M. Brooks will ascend from Memphis in a balloon, equipped for a long voyage. They will take with them several copies of this issue of the AVALANCHE, some of which they will throw out in passing over towns and settled places. Any person finding one is requested to telegraph to the AVALANCHE, Memphis, the dispatch which will be found written on the margin.

Great bargains in ten-quarter bleached sheetings. M. Kraus & Co.

RETRENCHING PROPRIETY.—The rapid manner in which justice has been united to the tenants of the jail, who have made their home there, for long weary months, has had a salutary effect. Law breakers are beginning to find that Memphis is no good place for them, and indiscriminate clemency or collusion with crime will no longer be the prevailing idea in the Criminal Court. We can scarcely remember when there has been so long an interval without a homicide; and burglars and bold theft—even the Artful Dodgers of Mackerelism have become "few and far between" during the last fortnight. We do not know how to account for it otherwise than upon the ground that the certainty of punishment, which is now the fashion of the time, deters the *chevaliers d' industrie* from pursuing their customary avocations. Even the sneak thieves are grown more modest, and their operations within the same period have been very much restricted with the fear of the law before their eyes.

Thompson and Brooks are jubilant. Everything is ready, and the weather is propitious.

HYMENIAL.—We neglected to notice yesterday that our friend, Mr. J. F. Smithwick, (of Cleaves, Smithwick & Hatcher,) had taken unto himself a fair partner for life, in the person of the accomplished and estimable Mrs. Sarah A. Harris. The ceremony was performed near this city on the 30th, Rev. W. M. Patterson officiating. Mr. Smithwick is one of our most enterprising merchants and best citizens, and we congratulate him with unaffected cordiality on this latest and most fitting partnership.

Ladies' corsets $1—worth $1 50. M. Kraus & Co.

Gents' all-linen handkerchiefs, $4 50 per dozen, worth $7. M. Kraus & Co.

For one week longer we will continue our *grand clearing sale* of summer goods. Best prints, 10 cents; common prints, 8 cents; good lawns, 12½ cents; grenadines, 15 cents; 10,000 yards linen lawns, 25 cents; 5000 yards good quality solid colored lawns, 25 cents; summer cassimeres, 35 cents.

J. H. LOEWENSTINE & BROS.,
1w 231 Main street, Clay Building.

Puffed bosom shirts, $2, worth $3. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams.

THE LANTERNS THAT DO NOT BURN. Thompson & Brooks have them. Go in and look at them. The Mountain barometer, also, is worth seeing. A rich exhibition will be offered for a nominal sum, and our citizens should give Captain Thompson a rousing benefit for the entertainment he has provided at a heavy cost and in which will be illustrated some new principles in aronautics.

HO FOR CHICAGO!—Delegates to the Irish Republican Convention which is to assemble on the 5th instant, will have to leave on the 8 p.m. train of Saturday, in order to reach Chicago in time. We are informed by our near neighbor, Mr. A. C. Low, agent of the Illinois Central Railroad, that fare will be charged only one way. Call at No. 224.

Sea Island yard-wide domestic, 12½ cents per yard. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams streets.

Handwerker's brass band will be in attendance at the head of Poplar street to furnish music to the mass who will doubtless be on hand to witness the filling of the Memphis balloon, and the ascension of Captain Thompson and Professor Brooks.

Just received by express, a choice lot of spring chickens, which will be sold in lots to suit the purchaser; also country eggs, and all choice family groceries. C. C. JACKSON,
59 Adams street.

Jaconets, swisses, mulls, nansooks, edgings and insertings at half their value. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams.

Circuit Court.

A telegram has been received announcing the election of Hon. Lucius Q. C. Lamar as President of the Barge Company.

Early potatoes and apples are being shipped north in considerable quantities from this city.

Tomatoes are tolerably abundant but the sales are limited on account of exorbitant prices. Extortion might have been pardonable a month or two ago.

Cucumbers are brought to our market, but are generally small, ill-shaped things, and held at what would be expensive for the best.

The Mayor, we understand, has left the city "leave or no leave." His health requiring change of air and relief from the routine and cares of his office.

The Radicals hold their nominating convention this evening on the bluff, if it don't rain, but if the elements are moved they will take refuge in the Municipal Court room.

Mr. Robert Goodwyn, residing near Miller's station, in this county, sent sixty-one sacks of new wheat to this market, for which he received one dollar and a half per bushel.

We are requested to state that on Monday, which is to be celebrated as "the Fourth," the postoffice will be open only from nine to ten a.m.

The Grand Jury, we learn, has ignored the bills of indictment against Aldermen Marshall, Renner and Williams. It is thought those against Ogden and Vincent will follow in the same direction.

The martins having been expelled from the Jackson Block, immediately took up their quarters with their friends who held possession of the Peyton Block, where the little guests keep up a lively chattering through the night with their hosts and hostesses.

Prof. J. George Handwerker, the well known musician, will be the leader of the orchestra at the New Memphis Theater next season. He is one of our most popular musicians, and his efforts at this place of amusement last winter were duly appreciated by the theater-going public.

Raspberries of the common black species continue to bring twenty-five cents per quart. Why do not some of our horticulturists cultivate the Antwerp, English, or some other variety of more delicious flavor than the common scrub we have? The blackberry at a dime a quart is far preferable to the latter.

The entire time of the United States Court was occupied yesterday by Supreme Judge Clerk Hawkins, who spoke five hours on behalf of the Government in the Decatur cotton case. E. M. Yerger will open for the defense this morning, to be followed by Henry Craft, Esq. Colonel Landon C. Haynes will close the argument in behalf of the Government.

We very much regret that our mode of conducting the AVALANCHE is not acceptable to our afternoon cotemporary, the *Ledger*. It has not been, and is not our aim to please everybody, having profited by the fable; and that the *Ledger* should be disappointed in finding a meager instead of a full report of a meeting, would have been more natural, if that paper relied more on the fullness of the morning papers!

Willie Campbell, son of Mrs. S. A. Campbell, residing four miles from Somerville, was killed by a flash of lightning last Monday. The electric fluid first took effect about the crown of the head, tearing his hat to pieces and burning the hair badly on the back of the head. It passed thence down the spine for a short distance, then to the right side of the body and down the outer part of the right leg. There was also marks of it over the right shoulder and on the right breast.

Hickory Withe will have a tournament on the 22d. The prizes to be contested for are a splendid saddle and bridle valued at one hundred dollars, an elegant watch chain valued at fifty dollars, and a fine gold ring valued at twenty-five dollars. List open to all who have not taken a prize at any previous tournament. A sumptuous dinner will be given. The Somerville *Falcon* gives assurance that it will be a pleasant affair.

NO DOG.—The report that Thompson and Brooks will take up a dog in a parachute is untrue. They take only sand ballast, their instruments and the machine.

Two yards wide bleached table linen 31 cents at 4-50. Warranted all linen. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams.

OUR MARKETS.—We are disposed to be fair with everybody, and think "the laborer is worthy of his hire." The gardener and truckman who supply the market should receive an equivalent for their toil and trouble. His the people of all they have preferred, and it should be their constant effort, not to see how much they can extort, but if they cannot secure fair and legitimate prices for the products of their industry. To be sure, they are entitled to extra pay for extra work or trouble in anticipating their neighbors in the early triumphs of the garden; but they should not, while tempting appetite, go beyond all reason in their demands, and place upon their eatables exorbitant prices. Now, to ask a dime a quart for green apples and potatoes is unreasonable, when the season has so far advanced with both, and of the latter there are varieties of which some two or three would fill a quart measure. Such was the case with those Shaker Russets placed on our table the other day by our friend George C. Holmes. We see in the market the same variety, although the specimens are not as magnificent, yet it does not require many to fill even half a gallon, which, at two dimes a piece, is pretty steep.

Chickens are held at fabulous prices. A spring chicken of any size is considered cheap at fifty cents, and a very well grown one is held at sixty to sixty-five cents. The smallest, most miserable looking little skeletons are put down at three for a dollar, or four dollars a dozen. Raising chickens for this market would be an excellent business for any enterprising individual. They can be sold here and realize a fair profit at two dollars per dozen, or about sixteen cents apiece. There is extortion in the prices of chickens, but as long as people pay them, there will be no diminution. We shall saunter through the markets one of these days, and be more minute in our observations. Memphis cannot prosper until its markets more nearly resemble others in cheapness.

The balloon ascension has cost Thompson more that a thousand dollars. Don't stand on the outside and see him loose money, but pay the small admittance fee and thereby aid a home enterprise.

Ladies' hose, $1 75 per dozen—worth $3. M. Kraus & Co.

AN IMAGINATIVE COMPOSITOR.—We have a very imaginative compositor, who makes as cut a ridiculous figure sometimes. For instance, we spoke of the "period of efflorescence" of the "night-blooming cereus," which was converted into effervescence, he no doubt thinking of soda, seidlitz, or some other effervescing material, as the blooming of the flower was to take place at a drug store. We desired to inform the reader that Montgomery's Tyler cotton press had been unroofed by the storm, and the new firm of "Montgomery & Taylor's cotton press" was announced. In our last issue we mentioned that it had been thoughtless persons had of making *game* of the little birds, and had the felicity of seeing them converted into "gems;" and spoke of the death of a gentleman after "a brief and *severe* illness," which, in the manipulation of this sympathetic printer, was made to read "*serious* illness." What next we shall not undertake to anticipate!

British half hose, 75 50 per dozen, worth $6. M. Kraus & Co.

For one week longer we will continue our *grand clearing sale* of summer goods. Best prints, 10 cents; common prints, 8 cents; good lawns, 12½ cents; grenadines, 15 cents; 10,000 yards of linen lawns, 25 cents; 5000 yards good quality solid colored lawns, 25 cents; summer cassimeres, 35 cents.

J. H. LOEWENSTINE & BROS.,
1w 231 Main street, Clay Building.

CLOSING SALE OF REMNANTS.—REDUCED PRICES.—Menken Brothers having reduced the prices of their remnants, will continue the sale of them this week. These remnants consist of fine dress goods, marseilles, linens, mozambiques, grenadines, etc., etc.

The Weather Crystal for the Fourth.

Special Dispatch to the Avalanche.

VICKSBURG, July 3, 1869.

EDITORS AVALANCHE: Excuse a hasty scrawl and but little news for this place, for besides dust, railroads and the election, nothing is talked of in this community, and of these topics I believe the coming election receives far the greater share. In our Flotorial District, so far as I have learned, there is but one candidate in the field, W. T. Rice, an old citizen of this county, and the appointee of Governor Brownlow to the office of Registrar in 1868, who, having announced himself, will have no opposition, and will be supported by all Scuter men. Mr. Rice is a man of liberal views, and well known as earnestly favoring, and now strongly advocating, the immediate removal of the political disabilities from the whites of the State. He will receive a handsome majority from Tipton.

The people here exhibit more earnestness, however, in the Senatorial (24th District) canvass, than in that for floater. Our county is one of the smallest of the District, and heretofore has been crowded out by its larger neighbors, Haywood and Madison; for since 1845 there has been but one man in that office from this county, and he is McCall, elected by the Radicals in 1867, Tipton giving 1200 majority against him. Just now, though, "every prospect pleases," and D. C. Slaughter, of this place, is the "coming man." Mr. Slaughter was solicited by a large number of our citizens to become a candidate for this office, and this call is endorsed throughout the whole of the county, and meets with a hearty acceptance from Lauderdale and Haywood. Hon. Milton Brown, of Jackson, is also announced a candidate for the same position, but is strongly opposed. In Mr. Slaughter, the people recognize an honest working man—one of sound judgment and sterling worth, as well as one whose record is Conservative, and whose desire is the public weal. Mr. Slaughter, without doubt, will be the nominee of the District Convention, which sits in Brownsville next week. All else quiet.

Yours, SIGMA.

TURNERS' PICNIC.—Regardless of the weight of public opinion, which inculcates that the first day of the week shall be kept holy, and all places of amusement and labor shall be closed, the Turners' Society will celebrate the National Anniversary to-morrow at the head of Vance street, in what they promise "good old German style." Handwerker's fine band has been engaged, and the exercises will be varied, consisting of speaking, gymnastics, and lively games, displaying strength and agility. The American population will, in part, avail themselves of a holiday on the afternoon of the 3d, and the whole of the 5th, in deference to the opinions of those who believe that what they call "the Lord's Day" should be dedicated to religious exercises alone. We do not mean any reflection on the "Turners" in showing this striking contrast. The latter are *free thinkers*, and do not hold the rigid observance of religious rites on Sunday in very high reverence. They are for most part engaged in the routine of their several avocations during the week, and feel that they have a right to Sunday, to be employed, as they elect, in such pastimes as may be deemed the most agreeable, and promising the greater enjoyment. Their mode of celebrating the 4th of July with German games, will not be an inappropriate as it would have been in the last decade. Then there was an almost universal respect entertained for the Declaration of Independence, as embodying a living principle, the assertion of which had been glorious to our annals and made us a free and independent people, whose form of government carefully guarded the heretofore denounced by the Declaration. Since then we have lived to see that living principle ignored—all that we had regarded as immaculate and irrefragable in the Declaration, trodden under foot, until the very return of Independence Day seems but a hollow mockery, to make us feel how unworthy we are of that great race of men who established the colonies from the grasp of Britain, and devised a government, mild, just, generous, and capable—that, but for individual ambition, the sudden opening of new States before the people became homogeneous and understood our institutions based on civil liberty as contradistinguished from wild theories and unrestrained abstractions, might have equalled the continental Utopia, a German element, in a measure led by the Turners, had a lively part in compassing our revolution, which is still progressing, it is not unmeet that they should celebrate the Fourth of July in their own way, although it does come on Sunday, when other nationalities practice the precepts of religion, and bow their heads in reverence to the observances of the church.

The Aerial Machine.

The propulsive machine which Captain Thompson will attach to his balloon when he makes the ascension today, was last evening put together in the presence of a large number of spectators, and its merits tested. It was found, by working it upon a pair of platform scales, that one man, by steadily turning one of the cranks, could exert an upward or downward force of fifteen pounds, while two men exerted a like force of twenty pounds. This establishes the success of the machine beyond a doubt, since an upward exertion of fifteen pounds by this means is equivalent to throwing out fifteen pounds of ballast, which if the balloon were at equilibrium would be sufficient to send it upward three miles. On the other hand, a downward exertion of fifteen pounds on the machine is equivalent to releasing three hundred and twenty-five cubic feet of gas, which if the balloon were at equilibrium at the hight of three miles would suffice to bring it slowly to the earth.

PEACHES.—For several days we have observed this delicious fruit exposed to view at the principal fruit stands, where all the varieties of early pears and apples form graceful pyramids and tempt the taste. There is no danger of any one eating too much fruit for his health, if confined to purchases from the fruiterers, who seem to have a general understanding that a due regard for the health of their fellow citizens imposes the propriety of charging for each separate apple as much as in some localities would purchase a peck. Peaches, considering their rarity, are reasonable. For pick and choice a dime apiece cannot be regarded as dear by those who have plenty of postal currency. For four moderate sized "quarter," makes a similar reduction to that which he secures who invests in a dollar's worth of street car tickets—only the latter lasts a little longer, and one enjoys the ride bought for seven and five-eighths cents, while linked sweetness long drawn out.

HIBERNIAN MUTUAL RELIEF SOCIETY PICNIC.—We have already noticed the fact that this venerable association contemplate in a short time, giving a picnic, the proceeds to inure to themselves. For twenty years they have maintained themselves and never had a benefit, while on every occasion that offered they contributed to the relief of others, and aided them to accomplish their laudable intentions. Under the auspices of their worthy President, Michael Megeveney, esq., the Hibernian Mutual Relief is in a flourishing condition. Yet, it is thought its fund and usefulness can be augmented by a public picnic, while the day will be devoted to the interchange of civilities, and social enjoyment. We shall give due notice of the time, which probably will be when the furor of the heat shall have been somewhat mitigated.

For one week longer we will continue our *grand clearing sale* of summer goods. Best prints 10 cents; common prints, 8 cents; good lawns, 12½ cents; grenadines, 15 cents; 10,000 yards of linen lawns, 25 cents; 5000 yards good quality solid colored lawns, 25 cents; summer cassimeres, 35 cents.

J. H. LOEWENSTINE & BROS.,
1w 231 Main street, Clay Building.

CLOSING SALE OF REMNANTS.—REDUCED PRICES.—Menken Brothers having reduced the prices of their remnants, will continue the sale of them this week. These remnants consist of fine dress goods, marseilles, linens, mozambiques, grenadines, etc., etc.

The Courts.

CIRCUIT COURT.—*G. W. Bond, Judge.*—This court met at nine o'clock yesterday morning and called up the case of E. A. Flatly, administrator of Wm. Flatly, deceased, vs. the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, and proceeded to try the same. This is a suit instituted to recover $20,000 damages alleged to have been sustained by the killing of Wm. Flatly by the locomotive of the defendants, while running on their road a year or two ago. Dixon & Shulverhue for plaintiff, Humes & Poston for defendants. The evidence closed about six o'clock, and the case was then continued until Monday morning. Court stands adjourned until Monday. After the above case is determined the case of the State vs. Wm. Noaks, indicted for horsestealing, etc., will be called for trial, and this case will occupy the court a day or two.

The following cases are set for trial during the coming week:

126 State vs Monroe Bolton; housebreaking.
135 State vs Archy Hughes; murder.
155 State vs Brit Johnson; larceny.
170 State vs Louis Givens; murder.
189 State vs Aleck Johnson; larceny.
190 State vs John Osbourn; larceny.
194 State vs Joe, Leslie and Charles Lewis; larceny.
196 State vs H. Anderson; larceny.
206 State vs T E Leonard; embezzlement, etc.
207 State vs Same; same.
208 State vs Same; same.
229 State vs Arthur Cartwright; murder.
234 State vs Ben Evans, Bill Dobson and John Johnson; larceny.
237 State vs Henry Clark alias Sweeney; larceny.
244 State vs Warren Singleton; larceny.
245 State vs Addison Collier; robbery.
246 State vs John Corcoran and Mull Bond; robbery.
256 State vs Abe Martin; larceny.
State vs Charles Boyd; murder.
State vs John Brown; housebreaking.
State vs J. T. Morton; robbery.
State vs John Osbourn; malicious shooting.
State vs Bob Johnson; malicious shooting.
State vs Henry Bell; larceny.
State vs Henry Bell; larceny.
State vs Silas Weaver; larceny.
State vs Adolpus Thompson; larceny.
State vs Henry Pork; larceny.
State vs Dodson; larceny.

CRIMINAL COURT.—*H. E. Hudson, Judge.*—The first case brought up for trial in this Court yesterday was that of State vs. Henry Turnage, indicted for larceny. The trial lasted but a very short time, and resulted in a verdict of guilty. The punishment was fixed at three years in the penitentiary.

Court then took up the case of State vs. Frank Mohler, John Conner and James Marshall, young mackerels, arraigned and charged with breaking into the storehouse of Levy & Co., on Front street, on the 18th February, 1869. After a patient investigation of the same the case was submitted to the jury, who returned a verdict of guilty, and fixed the punishment at three years each in the penitentiary.

Court stands adjourned until Monday.

MUNICIPAL COURT.—*G. W. Waldron, Judge.*—The case of State vs. Ed. Kiernan, indicted for extorting sums of money under color of office, was concluded early yesterday morning. The jury, after the case was submitted to them for some time, but being unable to agree, were discharged until this morning.

The case published yesterday against the Commissioner and officers of the Metropolitan Police force, were all *nol. prossed.*

The Calendar for to-day is as follows, to-wit:

State vs Tooles; indicted for wife-beating.

State vs Mary Smith; indicted for larceny.

State vs Johnson; indicted for larceny.

LAW COURT—*H. S. Lee, Judge.*—The first case on the special calendar of the term, Davidson vs. Fisher, Ames & Co., took up the whole time and attention of this Court yesterday. The above is action brought to recover damages for injuries received by plaintiff through the alleged negligence and carelessness of defendants. Damages held at five thousand dollars. The cause was not concluded at the hour of adjournment, and was continued until Tuesday next at ten o'clock, to which day and hour this Court stands adjourned.

The call of the special calendar will continue after the above case is disposed of.

Elysians for ladies' waists, women's and children's tucked skirtings at half their value. M. Kraus & Co.

AN INFLUENTIAL BARREL.—Jefferson street, yesterday, was the scene of considerable commotion and great outcry, which called the neighboring gentry to their doors. The noise was found to proceed from the barber shop under the Commercial Hotel, and Joe Fleece was playing his boy with a barrel hoop. The lad had partaken of Joe's dinner, or had failed to bring him from home his usual variety, and there presented no remedy to the ex-negro individual save a good beating, although that would not restore the dinner. The blows fell heavy and thick, Joe being a negro of great strength and laying on with all his might. The screams of the child were fearful, and a rescue was freely talked of among the gathering crowd. At last two gentlemen came to the conclusion that "something must be did," and one of them proceeded to enter the shop and remonstrate with the irate father. Joe did not like this interference, and turned "the venom of his rage" upon the interloper, and exhibited an inclination to give him what was left of the hoop, the interval being occupied with sundry threats, but the interceder beat a precipitate retreat and sought shelter under the wings of a policeman, who took the passion-struck barber to the station house as a disturber of the peace and quiet of the city.

The Balloon! To-day! at the head of Poplar street! If you have fifty cents go in and give Thompson a lift.

THE DOLLAR STORE.—Mr. Armand, of the Dollar Revolution Store, left the city a day or two since, for Chicago, and will return with a large additional stock for the fall trade. The energy with which business was prosecuted could not fail to secure success for the enterprise. It was shown how cheaply articles of *vertu* and fancy goods could be sold, which have been held at double and quadruple the amounts in the ordinary marts of trade. We want more live men like Mr. Armand in Memphis. They would be likely to inaugurate a revolution that would be of great service. The arrangement of the Dollar Store was admirable. The two large show windows were filled with handsomely displayed samples of articles, indicating that in the Northern window and all goods on that side might be purchased at one dollar per each article while the Southern window informed the customers that the price of articles on that side was two dollars each. The store is now closed, the stock having been so reduced that to continue open longer, without replenishing, would not have been profitable, but we may look for a re-opening with a brilliant stock early in September.

Just received, full-size 108 inch fine article mosquito nettings, 50 cents per yard—sold heretofore at 85 cents. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams streets.

BASE BALL MATTERS.—The Bluff City Base Ball Club will leave this evening at five o'clock on the Robert Burns, for their eastern tour. While absent they will play the following clubs, viz: Buckeye Base Ball Club, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Cincinnati Base Ball Club, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Covington Base Ball Club, of Covington, Kentucky; Hoptdale Base Ball Club, of Newport, Kentucky; Riverside Base Ball Club, of Portsmouth, Ohio. They will also play one game in Louisville, on their way home, if time will permit.

To reduce our immense stock we offer the greatest bargains imaginable. A visit to our establishment will be profitable to those wanting dry goods. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams.

A Real Blockade.

Our citizens, always somewhat easily disturbable, were roused from sleep a few minutes after two o'clock on Friday morning, by a direct shaking of their beds and rattling of the windows. It is asserted that there were three distinct shocks, while some think the number to have been fewer. Those who experienced the shock of earthquake say that the houses fairly rocked, and in some instances crockery was thrown from shelves. Several clocks, we learn, stopped at the very "nick of time." We understand that the shock was felt about the same time at Corinth, Holly Springs, Madison, Arkansas, and Cairo, but are without particulars. Wearied with labor and oppressed by the sultriness of the season, we had retired about an hour before the visitation, and knew nothing of it till told of it yesterday morning. We doubt if the house shook, for none of the inmates were apprised of the dangerous phenomenon to which they had been exposed!

Greatest bargains of the season. Five thousand yards new styles linen lawns 25 cents per yard, worth 50 cents, to be closed out at once. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams.

UNWARRANTABLE DELAY.—Why has not the commission of Judge Green P. Foute, of the Municipal Court, been forwarded? Is there any good reason why the commission should be withheld or delayed? Is there any doubt as to the election, and the will of the people be disregarded? The forms and ceremonies have been complied with, and Governor Senter has been fully advised that Judge Foute not only received a majority of the votes in his district, but that there is no contestant. Commissions have been sent to those whose election is contested, and they are exercising the prerogatives of office; while the former incumbent of the bench of the Municipal Court is permitted to hold on, his successful competitor, Judge Foute, is excluded through the inattention, or something less venial, of the Governor. May be this delay has been occasioned by sympathy for the *late* incumbent, whom the people did not endorse. If this farce is to be played any longer we wish to be put in possession of the facts, that we may judge for ourselves if there be the remotest excuse.

For one week longer we will continue our *grand clearing sale* of summer goods. Best prints, 10 cents; common prints, 8 cents; good lawns, 12½ cents; grenadines, 15 cents; 10,000 yards linen lawns, 25 cents; 5000 yards good quality solid colored lawns, 25 cents; summer cassimeres, 35 cents.

J. H. LOEWENSTINE & BROS.,
1w 231 Main street, Clay Building.

The WEEKLY AVALANCHE is one of the most complete papers published in the South, and, at the price, is the cheapest—only two dollars per annum. Our list of subscribers is daily increasing rapidly, and we intend to keep it there. We will take such an interest in our success, we feel determined to put forth new efforts and zeal and enterprise to meet the growing demands and improved tastes of the reading and business public.

MEMPHIS BANK,
MEMPHIS, TENN., July 2, 1869.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held this day, H. H. Hudson was elected to be Cashier, instead of F. M. Cash, resigned.

J. J. MURPHY, Pres't.

Remember, Thompson and Brooks want to start early, so as to make a junction with that fellow that is coming in a flying machine from San Francisco. Go in and shake hands with them.

See special column for advertisement of a mare lost, and reward offered for the same. Mr. Fealy has lost his family nag, and is anxious to recover her.

Country merchants who buy dry goods, examine our stock. M. Kraus & Co.

Buy your F. Y. shirts and furnishing goods of the manufacturers, Wiggans & Thorn 233 Main street. tf

Ladies' all linen handkerchiefs, $1 25 per dozen. M. Kraus & Co.

Lubrie's cigars deserve to be puffed.

RIVER NEWS.

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE OFFICE,
July 3, 1869.

WEATHER—RIVER—BUSINESS.

The Mississippi continues to decline, without any material change in the boating stage. The weather is breezy but warm. Business is fair for the season.

ARRIVALS.

Steamer Natoma, White river.

DEPARTURES.

Steamer Marble City, St. Louis.
" G. W. Cheek, Friar's Point.
" W. A. Caldwell, Little Rock.

IN PORT.

Natoma and Robert Burns.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The City of Cairo, Captain Mallan, is the regular packet for St. Louis this evening, and will leave at five o'clock.

The Robert Burns, Captain Frank Stein, is loading for Cincinnati, and will leave at five p.m. Mr. Hunter presides in the office and will do the agreeable for passengers.

The Robert Burns will take about 500 bales of cotton, which will reduce the stock to almost nothing.

The Natoma, Captain Ashford, is to leave for White river at five p.m. Messrs. Huls and Smithers are associated in the office.

The Luminary, Captain Conway in command, and Lee Finney in the office, is due here to-day, bound for Vicksburg and way points, and will receive freight and passengers.

Barney Hughes left for Louisville yesterday. Some relative in Ireland died recently, leaving him a title and numberless debts. It is probable, therefore, he will visit the old country during the summer.

It is said Captain Dave Hukill is so troubled with the heat as to contemplate seriously of going through a course of sprouts *a la* McCoole, in order to reduce flesh. Larry Harmstead will probably follow suit.

It is understood that Mr. George Hough will go up in the balloon with Prof. Brooks this afternoon. His capillary substance has been abbreviated *a la* McCoole, for the occasion.

The same who plays on a harp of a thousand strings arrived on the Natoma yesterday, accompanied by the man who blows his own horn. Dr. Kane is seeking to engage them for a professional tour through the Pacific States and China.

We learn that Dr. Kane, the celebrated show agent, yesterday received a letter from Signor How-Chang, manager of the Cirque Royal, of China, who desires to bring that colossal combination to this country should there be an opening. The Doctor speaks and writes fluently all the living and twenty-seven of the dead languages, and will leave for the Celestial Empire in a few days to make negotiations in person.

Tom Carver, of Howard's row, has a terrier "purp" that killed twenty-three rats in five minutes yesterday.

The steamer brought in 1200 sacks of corn, most of which was sold at ninety cents per bushel.

The towboat Grand Lake passed down yesterday.

The towboat Alps arrived yesterday, and is boiler-cleaning at the landing.

The Memphis Base Ball Club leave on the Burns for Cincinnati, where they will play a match game with the "crack nine" of that neighborhood.

Captain Holcraft has sold his one-eighth interest in the Virginia to Chas. Schultz, at the rate of $36,000.

The Vicksburg is to be dismounted at Louisville. Her machinery will be used in the construction of a boat for the Ouchita river trade.

The Louisville *Journal* says: "Captain Joe Willis, President of the Vicksburg and Delta Packet Company, is a passenger on the R. E. Lee, in search of a new boat. He thinks of having a new packet between this port and the mouth of White river. She is to be 180 feet long and 32 feet beam; to have 3 boilers, 32 inch cylinder and 7 feet stroke. She will have full cabins, both for white and colored passengers, with capacity for about 1500 bales of cotton. The new steamer is to be fine and fast, and will be owned and commanded by the company of which Captain Willis is president."

The St. Louis *Evening Post* has suspended.

The upper rivers are reported rising slowly.

Yesterday a number of boat jockeys went to Fox Mile bayou on a fishing jack. They were accompanied by a number of nice young men about town [illegible] who didn't have anything else to do, you know, eh? The party was well prepared for a frolic and that's what's the matter. Everything went well enough until about six o'clock in the evening, when one of the youngsters burned a bottle of champagne into one of the sister's visages, and thereupon a small case of row ensued. In the melee it occurred that the cork of the bottle that was held by P—a got bursted and hit one of the gals on the snoot. Another cork knocked out the eye of one of the negro servants. The vixens then got into regular fighting and tore the clothes off each other. They came home in this plight and went from the landing to their places of abode in close carriages.

During the past three days there has appeared in the pond south of our neighbor city of Hopefield, an extraordinary creature which presents so many strange features that no one has been able to classify it. In Natural history, it has four eyes that seem to be located in a head that seems to be the back of a tortoise or huge terrapin shell. The eyes are about the size of an ordinary tumbler. The mouth to the creature is shaped like a spoon, and exhibits about three feet of a gap. The body seems to be that of a man, and has the shape of our friend Blewis. The tail looks like the face of a propellor. The length of the fish, or what-ever it may be called, is about thirty feet. It appears usually about ten o'clock in the morning and six in the evening. Yesterday evening, whilst Jim Speed, Dick English, Larry Harmstad and two or three other notable river men here were watching the appearance of the animal, it slipped up on their lunch and gobbled a half keg of the finest liquor that the party could get. So our friends saw it in a horn. Strong hopes are entertained by the same party of catching it to-day.

We learn that Billy Dill is negotiating for the lease of McKenney's Tarpaulin shed on the levee, which he proposes to convert into a Chinese boarding-house. The location is desirable on account of the myriads of rats in its immediate neighborhood. Colonel Chaw-Chaw, of the Chinese horse marines, inspected the premises yesterday and was favorably impressed as to their fitness.

HORRIBLE COMBAT.

Bloody Duel in Virginia Between Two Women---One of Them Choaked to Death.

From the Richmond Dispatch, June 28.]

One of the most extraordinary murders that it has ever fallen to the lot of Virginia journalists to chronicle was committed in Henrico county on Sunday last. It was a duel in which two negro women were the belligerent parties, and of which jealousy was the moving cause.

There was a man in the case. He was one George Gills, a gay and festive field-hand, who, though possessing a dark skin, rejoices in the reputation of a Lothario of the first water. Until a few months ago Julia Ann Gills, who lives on a neighboring plantation, was the happy possessor of his affections, and although never united by the parson they were living together, in the slavery fashion, as man and wife. Like most married people, they were supposed to be happy in the connubial relation, until one black day, when the shining star of Ella Woodson arose upon George's horizon, and this sable beauty won his heart, and he—a naughty man—flung t'other one's away.

To cut a sad story short, George's amatorial advances culminated in the desertion of Julia, his first love, and his taking up with Ella, whose heart he soon had gained. Jealousy was rife between the two women. They backbit each other, they sneered, they "jawed," they quarrelled, they threatened, and, finally, they fought it out on a line rather new in the history of female pugilistic encounters.

A CHALLENGE PASSED.

On Sunday morning Julia's wrath boiled over, and, no longer able to restrain her temper, she went over to the "negro quarters" on Colonel Knight's place, and, standing at the door, boldly challenged her rival to a fair fight, with nobody to interfere. Ella promptly took the gauntlet up, and together they went to the dueling ground, without the seconds or surgeons who generally accompany more civilized persons engaged upon such murderous errands.

THE FIGHT BEGINS.

The spot chosen was a deep ravine, a long distance from any dwelling house, and completely hidden from the view of persons who traveled by the ordinary country roads. Each woman had a good stout walking stick with which they were to fight, though the use of teeth, fists, feet and finger nails, was not interdicted by their code. Side by side they walked into the glade, and then, without a moment's parley to agree upon distance and signals, they flew at one another with the fury of enraged wildcats. Sticks were soon abandoned as unwieldly, and requiring too long a range to be of use, and then the combatants closed in, armed only with the weapons God had given them for defense.

HORRIBLE.

They wrestled a moment in silence—one woman with all the hate of an outraged wife bubbling to her finger ends, and the other burning with jealousy and fighting for life itself. Presently they fell to the ground. Ella, though the stoutest and strongest, was beneath. By some means one finger of her antagonist's hand got between her teeth, and she bit it to the bone.

DEATH, AND WHAT FOLLOWED.

Then came the death struggle. With her other hand, which was free, Julia, as she admits, managed, in spite of all resistance, to choke her antagonist until the breath left her body. This done, she relinquished her hold, and her dusky rival lay dead at her feet.

The murderess enjoyed but for a moment the wicked sweetness of revenge. A sense of her crime and dread of punishment induced her to give the prostrate form one last blow, to make sure that no tales would be told by those icy lips, and then she dragged it towards the ditch, hoping to hide it from human sight. But this design was frustrated by a negro, who, happening to take a short cut through the woods on his way to church, was horror struck by the sight of a wild-looking woman dragging a corpse through the briery undergrowth in the ravine below him. He gave the alarm at once, and upon his information the negress who committed the murder was speedily arrested.

BROUGHT TO JUSTICE.

A jury of inquest, summoned by order of Justice Woodworth, viewed the body on yesterday morning. Julia made her app

ARRIVE. DEPART.

...

...

...